THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Dickinson College Emeute.

Taking the Black Veil.

The Murderer Goldsborough.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE STUDENTS' REBELLION.

The Trouble at Dickinson College—A Professor Explains the Difficulty.

The Harrisburg *Topic* of yesterday publishes the following article, written, it says, by a professor in Dickinson College, although it withholds the name of the gentleman:—

I wish to make a candid statement of facts, in relation to the recent trouble in Dickinson College.

First. As to the declinature of the request of the classes for leave of absence. The college had had a vacation of six days terminating on the Monday of the previous week, while the summer vacation was only six weeks off, to last for eleven weeks. The Junior class had lost the recitation in Professor Trickett's department on the previous Tuesday, because a change of an hour had not been formally announced, though every member of the class knew of the change, seven of them having been notified in person. The change was from four to five o'clock. Whether properly or not, the recitation was lost. By a rule of the faculty of long standing, no single professor is allowed to excuse beforehand a class from recitation. The procession of colored people terminated shortly after two o'clock, and there were no other exercises connected with the celebration till 7½ o'clock P. M. The recitations took place at five o'clock. Again: since attempts have been made to represent the refusal to excuse from recitation as a political matter, I will state that both the professors refusing are Republicans and heartily endorse the fifteenth amendment.

Secondly. As to the penalties assessed. For some time past several of the students, most of whom were in the classes concerned, had been guilty of violations of college orders, many of them very immoral. On Sunday before the celebration, while the people of the town were in their places of worship, the college bell was rung two several times, and an alarm of fire excited in different quarters of the town. The absence of the classes was in defiance of the declinature of the professors to excuse, and it was effected through a conspiracy. These are—by the statutes of the college, which the professors are appointed to keep, not to amend—separate offenses of a high order. If not prevented, they would soon disorganize the college. All the above circumstances entered into the question of imposing punishment. This punishment was by minus marks, which were not to affect the continuance of any student in his class. They operated solely to alter the relative positions of probably not more than one-fourth the number of students. One who would have stood 3 might now stand 4; 7 might now be 8, etc. Since all received at least one hundred, the relative positions could be affected only by the excess of the marks received one hundred. The object of minus marks as a penalty is to affect relative standing, and in cases of combination must be distributed unequally. This unequal punishment is in accordance with the statute of the institution and the usages of civil society.

Thirdly. As to the insubordination of the students. A committee from each class presented a request for a diminution of the minus marks. After a due consideration, those who had received five hundred were relieved of two hundred. The others were not affected. Certain individual students desired to show that their absence was not on condition of the absence of others. While the order of the faculty was pending in their cases, the students sent in an announcement that they would attend no more duties till the college faculty came to terms with them. They remained in that state of resistance, refusing three several times to meet the faculty, when the faculty proceeded to announce to them personally that unless they attended recitations during Monday they would be suspended until September. On Monday night the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met them, and presented to the faculty a paper which the students were to accept. This paper the students contemptuously spurned by an almost unanimous vote. The penalty announced by the faculty has gone into operation, and the revolting students are now gone from Carlisle. Students attending college are under the supervision of the faculty, and it would be improper for a body of thirty-five students to linger in a small town at the hotels, when their parents and guardians have no expectation of such a thing. It is customary in all colleges to require students disciplined as these have been to go at once to their homes. It is unnecessary to add that in cases where it was impossible for the students to leave town in the prescribed time, they were allowed to remain longer.

The professors have been insisting on scholarship as a condition of remaining in their classes. It is not uncommon for students to hate a professor who will not allow them to follow their own inclinations.

AN ESCAPED MURDERER.

Remarkable Story—The Murderer Goldsborough Said to be Yachting Up and Down Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

It has been generally believed in Delaware that Goldsborough, the escaped murderer, had gone to South America. Commenting on this belief, the Milford *Mutual Friend* of Saturday expresses doubts of its correctness, and says a gentleman from Frederica, of undoubted veracity, tells it that he visited the hotel at Bowers' Beach, at about dusk on Thursday, April 28. After having his horse put away the gentleman went to the beach, and found there a friend and also an acquaintance named McGinnis, from the neighborhood of Magnolia. The three returned to the hotel together, and there found four men sitting at a table playing cards.

McGinnis stepped up to the table and shook hands with one of the men, addressing him as Bob. Shortly afterwards the gentleman from Frederica asked McGinnis who the man was he had addressed as Bob. He answered that it was Robert Goldsborough, the murderer of Charles Marsh. He was told he must be mistaken, but insisted that he could not be, as he and Goldsborough were in the army together, and he knew him well. The game of cards was not finished, for as soon as Goldsborough saw that he was recognized he left the table and stepped to the bar, where he threw down a $5 note and told his three companions to get their drinks and the change, and come on down to the boat. They followed immediately to the bay shore, took a boat from which had landed, and rowed out to a vessel anchored a short distance out in the bay. The *Mutual Friend* continues:—

"We also have it from a reliable source, that this same vessel has been seen lying at anchor, for a day or two, a little below the mouth of Broadkill creek, only a short distance from Mr. Howard's house, where the young lady resides who, it is said, was engaged in marriage to Goldsborough at the time he committed the murder, and where he first went after his escape from prison. It is said that Goldsborough has certainly been seen at Howard's within the last two weeks. We make the above statements just as they were given to us, and, although they may seem incredible, from the respectability of the source from which we obtained them, we can have no reason to doubt their truthfulness, and must accept them as veritable facts unless convinced to the contrary."

THE BLACK VEIL.

Interesting Ceremony in an Ursuline Convent—Renouncing the World.

The solemn ceremony of the last profession and taking the black veil by two choir novices was witnessed in the Ursuline Convent in East Morrisania, New York, on Sunday morning, by the relatives and friends of the youthful candidates. The names of those who have ,thus separated themselves for life from the outer world and its pomps and vanities are Miss Harriet Leonard, now Sister Mary Seraphine Josephine, of the Five Wounds, and Miss Fanny Hart, now Sister Mary Bapistree Josephine, of the Holy Family.

The ceremony was begun by the entrance of the procession at the hour appointed. The pupils of the school, in dark dresses of brown or blue, and veiled with white lace, came first; next the novices, dressed in the black habits of the order, with white veils over their hoods and capes, and carrying a crucifix in the right hand, and a burning taper in the left; then the professed Sisters of the community, leading the young candidates, robed and veiled in black; and lastly the Mother Superior. The candidates for profession then seated themselves in front of the altar.

The waxen candles which they had borne in their hands were placed on a narrow table in front of them, covered with crimson velvet. The candles arranged in triple groups, on the altar, gleaming against the white and gilded tracery of the screen and tabernacle, the veiled figures of a large number of pupils and thirty or forty black-robed nuns and novices, the motionless figures of the candidates in the aisles, and the conventional dress of the congregation, made a most striking and beautiful tableau.

The procession had scarcely been seated when the acolytes and clergymen appeared. They entered in full ecclesiastical dress to the sound of music from the gallery and the mass began with the "*Veni Creator Spiritus*," sung by female voices.

Immediately after the Mass the novices, after kneeling in front of the altar in silent prayer, made the demand to be admitted to the Sisterhood in this form:—

The officiant, the Rt.Rev.Melchoir Greenbray, of Wisconsin, asked:—

"What do you ask, my child?"

To which each in turn replied:—

"I demand the mercy of God, the Society of the religious of St. Ursula, and to take vows of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience according to the rules of St. Augustine and its constitution."

"Have you entire knowledge of what you intend to promise?"

"Yes, Rev. Father; and with the grace of God I hope to perform it faithfully."

They were then formally received, and a sermon was delivered on the perfect liberty of the religious life and upon the slavery which the customs of the world entailed.

The sermon having been concluded and benediction pronounced, the assemblage retired while the *Te Deum* was sung by the choir.

OBITUARY.

General Marquis de la Woestine.

This distinguished soldier died recently in Paris at the Hotel des Invalides, of which he was the Governor. Descended from a prominent Flemish family, he was born in 1786, and upon the occasion of his baptism had for godfather no less a personage than the Duke of Orleans, afterwards better known as King Louis Philippe. He was educated by Count de Cobentzel, his uncle, who in 1801 introduced the Marquis to Joseph Bonaparte. His admiration for the French influenced him to remain in France and become a naturalized citizen, and having attracted the notice of Napoleon, he was first sent to the Ecole Militaire, and afterwards commissioned a sous-lieutenant of dragoons.

In the celebrated battles of Friedland and Jena he behaved with such distinguished gallantry as to win promotion. Subsequently he was ordered to Spain, serving under Sebastiani and receiving a dangerous wound at Almonacid. He remained on the peninsula until his command was ordered to join the grand army which invaded Russia. De la Woestine participated in the terrible advance and retreat of the French. At Leipsic his gallantry was so conspicuous as to attract the personal notice of the Emperor, who decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor and gave him the rank of colonel.

After the abdication he refused to serve the Bourbons and retired to private life, but upon Napoleon's return from Elba De la Woestine promptly joined him, and at the battle of Waterloo commanded the 3d Regiment of Chasseurs. The Bourbons being again restored to the throne, he went to Belgium, where he lived several years engaged in the business of a wine merchant. By the July revolution, however, he was enabled to return to France and to resume his profession as a soldier. Louis Philippe appointed him Marechal-de-Camp, holding which rank he commanded a brigade of light cavalry during the campaign in Belgium in 1832. The Marquis was made general of division in 1841, but after the revolution of 1848 was retired on half-pay, the provisional government being suspicious of his loyalty to the republic.

As soon as Louis Napoleon became President General de la Woestine was restored to active service. After the dismissal of General Perrot in 1852, he was appointed to command the National Guards in Paris. It will be remembered how effectually the General prevented the drummers from sounding the alarm on the famous day of the *coup d'etat* by previously sending all the drums of the National Guards to Vincennes to be "repaired." When Louis Napoleon became Emperor, De la Woestine was created a Senator of France and in 1863 was appointed Governor of the Invalides to succeed the late Marshal d'Ornano.

SMYTHE FORCED OUT.

Result of Drinking Gin and Milk—Dismissed from His Church—His Friends Cannot Save Him.

Pursuant to a call by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian church, the members of the congregation presided over by the Rev.Charles B. Smythe met in solemn conclave last evening at the Eleventh Street Church.

The meeting opened with prayer, after which the Rev. James Thompson, chairman of the committee, stated that the meeting was called to take action on a petition now before the Presbytery, for the dissolution of the pastoral relations now existing between themselves and Mr. Smythe.

The meeting had been called in hopes that, owing to the action of the Presbytery, some of the members who signed the petition might be induced to reconsider the matter. A vote would be taken by ballot: all in favor of Mr. Smythe would vote aye; contrary, no. A protest was here presented, on behalf of the friends of Mr. Smythe, against the meeting taking any action, as sufficient notice not having been given to the congregation the meeting was irregular, under section 5, page 29, of the Book of Discipline. The protest was ordered on file.

A vote was then taken, which resulted in Mr. Smythe being requested to dissolve his pastoral relations by a vote of 40 to 23.—*N. Y. Standard to-day.*

Philadelphians in Paris.

The *American Register*, of Paris, for April 25th, gives the names of the following Philadelphians recently arrived in Paris:—W. D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. George Blight, W. Camac and family, Miss E. B. Day, P. M. Tisher, P. Fraser, S. M. Heaton, H. Lewis, Josephine Longhead, C. H. Meyer, Hannah H. Sweeney.

FRANCE.

Ollivier's Views of the Situation—"Socialism and Materialism" vs. Law and Order.

The Minister of Justice, in his quality of Deputy for the First Circumscription of the Var, issued on the 25th of April the following address to his electors:—

My Dear Fellow-Citizens—It is said to be well to lop off, from time to time, dead wood from trees, in order that the living branches may be developed with greater vigor. The Emperor has just also cut away the obsolete portions of the constitution in order that the latter may acquire fresh force and youth. He will ask you on the 8th May whether he has done well. I advise you to reply eagerly to that appeal, and to arrive at the balloting urn with a bulletin bearing the word Yes! Some persons will try to induce you to answer No, but do not listen to them. You have known me for a long time past, and many among you remember my speeches, when, at the commencement of my career, I went through your district. They will tell you that my voice was always raised against violence, anger, and hatred, and that I then opposed revolutionary doctrines with as much resolution as I do now. Do you know whence arises that consistency of my ideas? From the unity of my sentiments. In politics I have had but one passion—a love for the great and good people of France; and it is the desire of relieving their sufferings, of raising their intellectual, material, and moral situation which has made easy to me a resignation to the daily miseries of public life. Who are the expiatory victims of revolutions? Is it not the people? When order is disturbed in the streets and business is in suspense, Providence does not cause any revolution in the elements; the sun continues to ripen the corn and the vine, and the rich are never in want. But, on the contrary, what desolation there is in the dwelling of the poor laborer! For that reason I have always detested revolutions. Do not listen to those men who advise you to vote "No!" Suppose that they have a majority on the 8th of May in the Var and throughout France, what would follow? They would exercise vengeance, would imprison and exile, would establish the social republic, and oppress the rich, as they promise in your meetings. And what after? The storm would soon pass away. The nation, ashamed of its momentary weakness, would rise up and say:—"Enough of anarchy and disorder!" And, in their turn, those who had struck would be harshly treated. Suppose, on the contrary, that our friends triumph; how different all will be! A long period of security, confidence, and rest will be reassured to us. *The Emperor and his Ministers*, rid of constitutional discussions, interpellations, menaces of disturbance, and predictions of revolution, will be able to take in hand, with even more solicitude than in the past, the means of ameliorating the situation of those who have nothing, without violating the rights of those who possess property; and we shall not have to fear those times of civil war when the sons, instead of closing the eyes of their fathers, have their own closed by them. Go then, my dear fellow-countrymen, to the vote with unanimity and ardor. At the last legislative elections, triumphing over the revolution by your free initiative, you gave to France an example which has been followed at Lyons, and which will be imitated everywhere. Recommence that course for the *plebiscite*; unite, organize yourselves, and do not be intimidated by those who make up for the smallness of their number by the noise they make.

If their words were honeyed, I could understand that you might be beguiled. But how could you do otherwise than resist language so gross, composed of meanness and insult—a worthy expression of materialist doctrines in which neither man's will nor God has any place. Send us a great majority. I shall receive it as a proof of your affection, and my means of serving you will thereby be increased. Receive, etc.,

EMILE OLLIVIER.

WESTON, THE WALKIST.

Measuring the Rink for the Great 100-Mile Walk.

Yesterday the Empire Rink, New York, was measured, in Mr. Weston's presence, by Mr. Wallace, the manager, and a track, five feet wide, was laid out on the floor around its outre circumference. A line drawn through the centre of this, or two and a half feet from the outre edge, and going all around the aink, was found to be exactly 733 feet 6 inches; so that seven times around, and 145 feet 6 inches over, will make just a mile; and in order to walk 100 statute miles of 5280 feet each, Mr. Weston must go around the track 719 times, with 613 feet 6 inches extra. To do this in twenty-two hours will be at the rate of a little over four and a half miles, or thirty-three times around the rink, per hour, not allowing any time for rest.

Mr. Weston will, therefore, be obliged to make nearly 720 entire circuits of a track 733 feet 6 inches in length at the rate of two minutes to each circuit. Looking at these figures, it would seem absurd for any mortal man to attempt such a feat, and if Mr. Weston succeeds he will not only have fairly earned his $1500, but also the reputation of being the greatest pedestrian in the world. Mr. Weston invites anybody who may doubt the accuracy of the measurement to test it for himself, and in a few days he intends to have it remeasured in the presence of several distinguished gentlemen whose attestation nobody will dispute. The track is to be covered with clay and shavings, and a fine band of music will cheer the great pedestrian on to victory.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

A Father and His Two Sons Drowned on Sunday Morning.

A heart-rending affair occurred one mile north of Oakville Station, opposite Catskill, on the Hudson, at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, which resulted in the drowning of the well-known doorkeeper of the Assembly in 1869, Mr. R. A. Decker, and his two sons. It appears that the youngest son, James, awakening in the morning before the other members of the family, went down to the beach in front of the house and got in a small boat to play. Accidentally stumbling he fell out of the boat into the river.

His frantic cries for help were heard by Mr. Decker, his father who was still in bed, and who rushed from the house to save his son. He entered the water and waded towards the little fellow, but when he reached him both were so exhausted that they at once disappeared to rise no more. The noise, it seems, also attracted the attention of Delbert Decker, another and older son, eighteen years of age, who was also in bed. He, too, hurried out and waded in, but, sad to relate, seemed to become at once exhausted and sunk. The bodies of all three were soon after recovered. The affair has cast a gloom over all classes in the vicinity. The mother and another son are left to mourn their trible loss.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Cotton firm and held at 22½@23c. Flour—City Mills advanced 25c., and all grades better; Howard street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·75; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5·12½@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat dull for Pennsylvania at $1·25@1·40; Maryland quiet at $1·50@1·60. Corn firm; white, $1·18@1·20; yellow, $1·15. Oats firm at 63@65c. Rye quiet at $1·05. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm; straight iron-bound, $1·07½; wood-bound, $1·07; patent, $1·06.

—A young lady in Centreville, Md., while at work in her garden with a hoe last week, struck an oyster shell and caused it to fly up. The edge of the shell struck her in the eye, making a horrible and extremely painful wound, and destroying the sight.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mace-Allen Prize Fight.

Mace Wins in 10 Rounds.

Firemen's Riot in New Jersey.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Mace-Allen Prize-Fight.

THIRTEEN MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The Mace-and-Allen prize-fight excursion was announced to leave at 4 A. M. and got off at 5 precisely. A large crowd was at the Jackson Railroad depot as early as 3·30 A. M., among whom were many prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of both armies from the grade of generals down, and well-known sporting men from all parts of the country.

A detail of about seventy Metropolitan policemen accompanied the train out for a quarter of a mile, where all persons without tickets were put off the train, which was delayed some twenty minutes in consequence. The train consisted of some passenger cars well filled. There were probably 700 persons, of whom about two-thirds were of the better classes.

The Chicago Base Ball Club were among the excursionists. No incident worthy of note occurred previous to starting. The crowd was very orderly. On reaching a point about five and a half miles distant from the city the train stopped, and in an instant the cars were emptied; out all were ordered on board again, as the spot was inside the Metropolitan district.

The train proceeded to a point about three miles above Lunersville, St. Charles Parish, where all are on the field and preparations making for the contest. The betting is about three to two on Mace, though the Allen party are very confident. The weather is delightfully clear and pleasant.

Both men are in splendid condition. Mace will weigh about 173 and Allen 168. Mace and Allen came to the ground on a dummy engine, which followed the train.

Mace's face does not present the fleshy appearance that Allen's does.

All are now under way to the ring, which is to be pitched near the river, about a mile distant from the railroad.

Second Despatch—Mace the Victor.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The great fight is over, and has resulted in a victory for the English champion. But ten rounds were fought, and the entire contest was over in forty-four minutes. First blood was claimed for Mace, and first knock-down for Allen. Allen was badly punished, but Mace is scarcely injured. John C. Heenan and nearly all the sporting population of the country were on the ground. The best of order prevailed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Georgia Reconstruction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Reconstruction Committee failed to agree to-day upon the Georgia bill. Farnsworth's bill to admit the State without conditions was voted down. Butler proposed to report the old bill with an amendment that Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas be allowed to have militia. Mr. Lawrence proposed the old bill be amended so that no votes shall be excluded on account of not having paid his tax, and a preamble setting forth that the government of the State shall be provisional until the State is admitted by Congress. Without taking action the committee adjourned until Thursday.

Internal Revenue.

The Ways and Means Committee took up the Internal Revenue bill to-day and made considerable progress upon it. They expect to be able to report it in a few days, so as to have it printed and recommitted to the Senate. The proposition to reduce the taxes forty millions was considered, but it was deemed unwise, if not impracticable.

The Pacific Railroad

Committee of the House took up the Transcontinental Railroad bill, with its various amendments, to-day, and heard parties for and against it. The committee agreed that what is known as the thirty-second parallel shall be the route of whatever Southern Pacific Railroad is built. The House is filibustering on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and the chances are that it will occupy most of the day. The opposition to it has been reinforced by Ben Butler.

American Citizens in St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Department of State has, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, communicated to that body entire copies of despatches of J. Simes Smith, late commercial agent at San Domingo, with reference to Davis Hatch, a citizen of the United States who, being charged with aiding the revolutionists, was condemned to death by a military commission but pardoned by the *Senatus Consultum*. Smith says that previous to these proceedings the ship Tuscarora arrived from Key West, when he called upon Commander Green and acquainted him with the particulars of the case and also expressed his desire that the Tuscarora should proceed to Barcelona, where Hatch was confined.

The commander replied that notwithstanding his willingness to comply with the request he could not do so as his instructions placed the ship at the disposition of General Babcock. The latter, it is stated, did not seem disposed to cooperate. Hatch's store had been pillaged twice, and when he was compelled to leave he abandoned a valuable cargo of wood prepared for shipment and also his personal effects.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Concord, N. H., Infested with Burglars.

CONCORD, May 10.—The dwelling-house of John Foss and Ira A. Eastman was broken into and robbed of silver-ware and other valuables last night. This city is infested by a gang of burglars, and the citizens have called upon the Mayor to offer a reward for their arrest.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Riot at Hoboken.

NEW YORK, May 10.—At 10 o'clock this morning a riot occurred among the Hoboken firemen after the election of Chief Engineer. Pistols were freely used. One man had his nose cut off with a knife. No arrests.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 10—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94⅛@94¼. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, old, 87⅝; of 1867, 89⅞; 10-40s, 85¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 112⅜; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREMEN, May 10.—Petroleum closed firm but quiet last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 10—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛ and for account, 94¼. 5-20s, 88 for old issues of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—2 P. M.—California wheat, 9s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. Receipts of wheat for three days, 7500 quarters, all American. Flour 20s. 6d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 103s.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—2 P. M.—Cotton rather more active. Sales now estimated at 14,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

LONDON, May 10—2 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £32 5s.

PARIS, May 10.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 75f. 2c.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Stocks strong. Money 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅜; do. 1864, do., 110⅞; do 1865 do., 110⅞; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅜; do 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 107⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 93⅜; Canton Co., 73; Cumberland preferred, 43; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99⅜; Erie, 23⅜; Reading, 102⅜; Adams Express, 66⅞; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 100⅝; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 124⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅜.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison Cases.

The male prison dock was crowded this morning, and the cases of the inmates were disposed of in the following order:—

Joseph Smith, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a bolt of calico from the shop No. 419 South street. A young lady attached to the shop saw the prisoner take the goods from the door, gave him pursuit, and, with the aid of an officer, took him into custody.

Henry Young, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a pair of boots from No. 629 South street. On the 4th instant he went to this store for the pretended purpose of making a purchase, and when he found an opportunity he slipped these boots under his army overcoat and walked off. The theft was immediately discovered and the thief caught just as he was entering a pawn shop in St. Mary street.

William Hayes, a young man, but evidently an English professional, was convicted of a charge of entering a grindstone factory in York avenue, west side, below Fourth street, with intent to steal. The testimony given by two policemen and a boy employed in this factory disclosed the following state of facts:—On the morning of the 4th inst. a burglary was committed at the house adjoining this factory, and the officer surprised the burglars at their work, causing them to scamper away in confusion, leaving their implements behind. One of them scaled a fence, dropped his cap, and fled into the factory, after which the officers were unable to find him. Later in the day a boy, who worked in the factory saw the prisoner creeping cautiously down from the garret. Seeing that he was observed, he asked the boy if he had an old cap he could give him, but the boy recollecting the recent burglary, became frightened, ran away, and gave information to the officers, who had kept constant watch upon the building. After a short chase he was arrested.

The prisoner stated that he was a stranger here, had lost his hat in the Delaware river, had gone to this factory by mistake, and that he was not only innocent but ignorant of this offense. The cap the officers picked up in their raid upon the burglars was tried upon the prisoner and found to fit admirably. The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Homicides.

Before Judges Allison and Ludlow, the following prisoners were arraigned upon the charge of murder—

Levi Wilmar (colored), for the murder of Hester Wilmar on the 9th of March. Plea of not guilty. The prisoner being without counsel, Major Pratt was assigned by the Court to his defense.

William Atkinson (colored), for the murder of John Tilman on the 11th of February. Plea of not guilty. The prisoner being without counsel, F. Amadie Bregy, Jr., Esq., was assigned by the Court to his defense.

The session of Oyer and Terminer will begin next Monday, and, in addition to the prisoners above mentioned, George W. Stineman, Thomas Hill, and George Black will be tried.

Incidentals.

—Boston's public library affords visitors the best of current literature and the worst of bad air.

—Baltimore colored people complain that the whites crowd the street cars appropriated to the use of the blacks, and compel them to walk.

—The Alabama Republican State Convention has been postponed by the State Committee from the 28th of June to Tuesday, August 30.

—The Canadians are pleased with their new fractional currency; but then it is worth its face in gold.

—The leaders of the Fenians call themselves Centres, perhaps, because they scent the battle afar off—*very* far off.

—An Ohio man is in a state of rage because he has discovered in a paper-mill 4000 pounds of new State public documents, which had been sold by a county officer at three cents a pound.

—The announcement of a death in a Massachusetts paper one day last week was followed with "New York papers please copy. Of such is the kingdom of heaven." The Springfield *Republican* seems half inclined to doubt the assertion, but, of course, it is only blinded by jealousy.

—Hon. J. P. Bradley, who passed through Louisville last week on his way to New Orleans, wrote a note to the editor of the *Courier-Journal* of the former city, denying in the most positive manner that he had anything to do with President Grant's villa at Long Branch. The denial has been made before by those who were fully cognizant of the facts, but this authoritative statement may do good in suppressing the slander.

—The Toronto *Globe* reveals some of the animus which has inspired recent action in Canada, in this remark:—"Let the United States express a willingness to make reasonable tariff arrangements with Canada, and nothing more will be said of the three-mile boundary line. Canada has full power to enter into such an agreement with the States, and by a very simple process American fishermen can be reinstated as rightful participants in Canadian fisheries."

—Mrs. Marsh at last realizes that she is in jail in Baltimore, and not in a hospital, and although she does not understand the cause she does not complain. She continues to inquire after her children whom she murdered, having no idea that they are dead. The pain in her head distresses her greatly at times, and it is for this ailment that she supposes she is kept in confinement. Notwithstanding every exertion possible has been made to gain some tidings of her husband; nothing of his whereabouts can be ascertained, and it is generally believed that he is dead.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 10, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday is quite as favorable as any of its predecessors. The deposits show the largest increase for many weeks, being over a million in excess of the previous week, whilst the loans expand but very slowly, showing an advance on the previous week of only $170,341. This relative discrepancy between the progress of the deposit lines and the loans has been one of the features of the market for several weeks past, and it is the direct cause of the extreme ease which has characterized the loan market for some time.

To-day there is no new feature calling for special notice. The rates are becoming more irregular and nominal, owing to the difficulty of finding temporary investment for the surplus capital afloat.

Gold is comparatively dull but very steady, the only fluctuation up to noon being between 114⅜@114⅝, closing at 114⅝.

Government bonds are quiet but strong, prices showing a slight advance on closing sales yesterday.

Local stocks were exceedingly flat, and scarcely enough was done to enable us to fix prices. There were some small sales of City sixes, new, at 102⅜. No Reading stock was sold, but 51⅛ was bid. Small sales of Catawissa preferred at 37¾ b. o. 43 was bid for Little Schuylkill, 56¼ for Pennsylvania, and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were dull and lower. The only sale was in Schuylkill preferred at 16, a decline of 1. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pittsburg 6s.. 90
$500 Phil & Sun 7s.c 95⅜
$6500 N Penna 7s.ls 88
$1000 N Cent R Bds of 1885—c. 90¾
$200·33 Leh Con L.. 79
$2000 City 6s, New.102⅜
$1500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt.5d.. 90
$2000 W Penna R 6s Pittsbg Branch... 85
200 sh Cata Pf.b60.ls 37¾
160 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 16
66 sh Coal R Im Co 4

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅝@112; do., 1864, 110⅞@111; do., 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do. do., July, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 107⅞@108; Pacifics, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 114⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M............114⅜ | 11·25 A. M...........114⅜
11·07 " ....114½ | 11·55 " 114⅜

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The feature on which hinges the present active speculation at the Stock Exchange is the continued great ease in the money market. The banks are overwhelmed with deposits of national bank notes, reflecting the flow of money from the country to the metropolis, which is the only place where it can now be employed at interest. To-day it was almost a drug, and the banks, in their desire to utilize the large balances now on deposit with them, were offering these notes, free of interest, for five to ten days, on condition that the equivalent should be returned in greenbacks. The leading Government dealers were accommodated on call at three to four per cent., and the stock houses at five per cent. The increased values at the Stock Exchange, and the enlarged volume of business, seem incapable of keeping up with the supply of money available for call loans. The plethora of money in the city has seldom been equalled, and inspired new courage on the part of certain operators, who hesitated about purchasing at the present advanced prices. In the discount market the lowering of the rate on call led to more currency for paper, and prime double acceptances were readily salable at six to seven per cent. The season of the year is not favorable to an abundant supply of paper, and hence the demand has not much of a stock to select from. Foreign exchange was firm, on the basis of 109⅝@109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109⅞@110 for sight bills.

"The Gold Room exhibited still more visibly the cessation of the speculative feeling, or rather the diversion of it to other fields of operation. Under a revival of the Funding bill story the prices declined to 114⅜, the highest price having been 114⅝, which was the answer to the continued firmness of the foreign exchange market. On the intelligence that Congress had adjourned over the day without touching the Funding bill the price reacted to 114½, the market closing steady and dull. The absence of speculative feeling was further shown in the carrying rate, which was parallel with the rate for money in the open market.

"The low rates for money on call and the expectation of a sharp advance in Government securities led to a strong and active market for the latter, the purchasers being for the most part capitalists and moneyed corporations seeking higher rates of interest than those attainable in the street with the present plethora of money. The demand for some days past has been from this class of buyers, the speculative operators preferring the greater fluctuations in the railway list."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 10.—There is a steady demand for Flour, from the home consumers at former quotations, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·62½; extras at $4·75@5·72½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@8, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25, and Brandywine Corn Meal at $5·75.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·30@1·40. Rye ranges from $1 to $1·06. Corn is in small supply, and with a fair demand prices are looking up. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at $1·13; and Western do. at $1·12. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 3500 bushels at 61c. for Western and 63@64c. for Pennsylvania.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ℔ ton.

Whisky is scarce and firm. We quote Western wood-bound at $1·06, and do. iron-bound at $1·07@1·08 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool, and steamship George Cromwell, from Havana.

Also, steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA................MAY 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........54 | 11 A. M.......60 | 2 P. M........60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Dan. bark Marienlyst, Gaenge, from New York, in ballast to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Manassah Briggs, Dolton, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Henrietta, Lindon, from Mystic, Conn.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Brazil, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cadiz 20th ult.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, hence, at St. Jago 24th ultimo.

Brig Veto, McCarthy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 19th ult.

Schr B. C. Scribner, Deane, from Portland for Philadelphia, with a cargo of ice, went ashore on Jersey Beach night of 5th inst., and will be a total loss. Crew saved. She was built at Milford, Del., in 1856, registered 327 tons, and owned in Fall River.

Schr Ontara, Sprague, hence, at Cienfuegos 27th ultimo.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DOES THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT MAKE ANY PROGRESS?

From the N. Y. Times.

Any one who feels particularly interested in the progress of the female suffrage movement must have read with concern the news in our columns to the effect that the Constitutional Convention of Illinois had resolved not to submit to the people the question whether women shall or shall not vote. The convention at first decided to let the vote be taken. But after thinking the matter over again it changed its mind. Thus no comfort is to be looked for in the direction of Illinois at present.

This is but a single example of what is going on everywhere. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the female suffrage agitation makes no visible progress. It may, of course, be extending in some private and invisible manner. There cannot be any kind of doubt that within the last few years many ladies of the highest intelligence and cultivation have taken a deep interest in the attempt to place both sexes on a political equality. These new adherents are very often to be found among the young—a circumstance which would alone suffice to convice careful political observers that the movement has more vitality in it than its opponents are always willing to believe. But notwithstanding these symptoms, it is palpable enough that the proposed "reform" makes no substantial progress. People generally, women as well as men, do not take kindly to it. They either care nothing whatever about it, or are disposed upon the whole to let matters take their course, convinced that nothing practical will be decided for many years to come. As for lady lecturers on the question they do neither good nor harm. Lectures of any kind seldom decide important issues; and thus far no woman has appeared as the representative of her sex possessing a tithe of the ability or influence, as a public speaker, which rendered Mr. Wendell Phillips a potent advocate in this country, or enabled Mr. Bright to triumph against inconceivable difficulties in England.

A great outcry was made about Mr. John Stuart Mill's book on the "Subjection of Women," and it has been reprinted and sold here in large numbers. The ladies who demand the suffrage consider that this treatise settles the question. Now, in the first place, it does not apply to the state of society existing here, and in the next it is stuffed full of fallacies quite unworthy a man of Mr. Mill's genius and fame. When he talks of marriage only giving woman a master, "and a master, too, of all her earthly possessions," he describes a state of the law of which we have no knowledge among ourselves. When, too, he argues, as he does throughout the volume, that marriage is always an advantage to the man and a disadvantage to the woman, he simply talks as if he had never seen more of the world than the glimpses of it that can be obtained from the windows of his study. In very many cases a man is obliged to make great sacrifices when he marries. If he have a conscience, he saddles himself with many responsibilities, and a load of anxiety which he can never afterwards shake off. It is all nonsense to say that a man invariably gets the best of the marriage contract. Again, Mr. Mill continually asserts that the inferiority of women is a relic of their treatment in barbarous times, man having always regarded woman as subordinate to himself. But he has not the candor to tell us *why* women were subordinate. It is because in "barbarous times," and indeed in times not very remote from our own, war was the main business of life, and in such a business as that men naturally took the lead and held it. Women could only stay at home. They were not able to compete with men—"more shame for the men," says Mr. Mill. No one else can see it. Men did not try to keep women from going out to fight. Nature settled the question for them. Now that the world has advanced a phase or two, women have a clear field before them. But even Mr. Mill admits that thus far they have not accomplished much. He merely says that employments which are open to "the stupidest and basest of the other sex" are shut out from women. This is a mere quibble, although it is Mr. Mill who makes it. Such employments are indeed "open" to the stupid and base, but as a rule the stupid and base can make no way in them. They cannot win lucrative occupation, or any sort of distinction. The competition is one in which the stupid and base are inevitably sifted out.

Almost every page of Mr. Mill's book is equally wide of the mark, and consequently we need not be surprised that it has produced so little effect on public opinion here. In fact, most intelligent people have made up their minds on the whole subject. All professions ought to be as open to women as to men; how many women would achieve success is none of our business. When it is quite certain that the majority of women wish to vote, no one will have the power to resist their demand for the suffrage. So very wide an extension of the franchise would by no means be an unmixed good, and women themselves would be the first to discover the fact. At present it is perfectly clear that only a limited number of the female sex care one pin about the right to vote, and under these circumstances it is folly to talk of making a fundamental change in the laws relating to the franchise.

POLITICAL REFORM.

From the N. Y. Standard.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned and gone home, every man, who has a little property left, breathes freer.

Perhaps that is a burlesque not very far from the sober truth which represents our departing representatives as each hugging, with a sardonic grin, his wallet, a bag well filled with gold, or wheeling his load of bonds before him. Our legislative assemblies are, doubtless, turning rapidly into moral frog-ponds of noisome stagnation. All parties seem sincerely to confess it, and lament it. But how shall reform be effected, and where shall we begin? We have a suggestion or two to make upon this subject.

Begin at the pay! It is worse than idle in a new country where we have not the ages of accumulation nor the privileged class of leisure and refined independence, to expect honest men to consent to serve our citizens at a personal loss. They have families to support, and it must be done. An accomplished physician commanding the confidence of the entire community is prevailed upon to lend his name as a candidate in view of the decision of a very weighty question. He goes to the capital, draws his *per diem*, and nothing more. He is restless until the question is decided, and then immediately resigns and returns to his home and suffering practice. His reply is this:—I have a large family to support—we cannot live on patriotism—my practice is worth $20 a day—*less*, for every day I spent at the capital just $17. I can't afford to make politics my profession." And he is right, echoes the mind of every honest man. A scoundrel who trades in his principles would make up that $17, or $70 as to that, and have then no "bad taste in his conscience."

The thing is all wrong! That lazy lout of a loafer whose soul's office it is to keep its body from rotting and can scarcely do that—who was kicked out of college to prevent his giving to all the students a moral small-pox—was taken up in a country district after kissing all the children, and sent to the Legislature. In six years exactly he had practised such heroic economy that, from nothing and worse than nothing, he had accumulated $60,000 worth of property. A hundred to one, every dollar of that was a swindle upon society, and every dollar corruptedly offered and corruptedly received helps to spread the contagion.

If Government, and that means the people, want honest legislators and honest legislation, let them deal honestly toward their representatives. Is it honest to expect men needing the highest qualifications for one of the highest and most honorable professions to sacrifice, in times of peace, all their private interests for the sake of the public good? Can we expect incorruptibility to sit upon the bench, when not one of our judges receives a salary sufficient to sustain self-respect, much less to support a dignity and honesty equal to the station? Look at England, with her illustrious judiciary, but with her judges receiving honestly more than the President of the United States. The scales of even-handed justice must be raised on a column of gold planted by the State. Any other policy is penny wise and pound foolish. It is worse than the policy of the economical railway company which employs cheap hands, and pays hundreds of thousands for the maimed and the dead.

We lose a thousand times more at the back door of corruption than we save at the front door of salary. We save at the spigot and waste at the bung. A single charter or franchise passed by "greasing the palms" will cost the city or the State more than a hall full of high-salariad, honorable, and competent men would cost in years of faithful service. Let there be amendment here where amendment is most needed. Put up the salary of all our political servants to such figures as will enable them to figure as honest men. Don't lock up food from your servants and then curse them for stealing.

Begin at the President of the United States, and keep up the proportion begun by the original Congress, and his salary shall be not less than $100,000. Then carry out the proportions of pay through every grade of service. And when our politicians and judges and officers can live something like mercantile men, we shall then, if it be not too late, see the day dawn when honest men can serve their constituents. Till then we need not expect reform!

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Every change of issues involves to some extent a change of parties. The Republican party which conquered in 1860 was not the Republican party of 1856. It had chosen a broader platform, and enlisted a multitude of additional supporters, during the four years of Buchanan's administration. And again, the Republican party of 1864 was not the party of 1860. Once more it had moved forward to a broader purpose, and had welcomed to its ranks a great army of men who had been known as War Democrats. Another advance, attended with the loss of Johnson, Seward, Wells, and others, and with important accessions in return, gave us a different platform and a different party in 1866. Once more in 1868 the Republican party invited new adherents by declaring that peace must be restored by a liberal policy and by removal of restrictions, and the party which elected Grant was not the party which elected Lincoln, either in defined principles or in constituent elements. It is the glory of the Republican party that it surpasses all others which have ever existed in this faculty of adapting itself to the needs of the country and the wants of the people, and in winning to itself new recruits to take the places of men who fall by the wayside or abandon its ranks. It is essentially progressive. Its purposes and principles are constantly changing, as public necessities change; and, as a consequence, its members are changing, some leaving and others joining it with every new election. This feature in the Republican party is vital to its success. If it once halts, if it tries to rest on its past achievements, and fails to move forward in sympathy with public opinion to meet new public wants, that instant its decline begins and its end draws near.

The Republican party, if it is to win in 1872, must be a very different party from that which conquered in 1868, in measures and in men. The old questions are settled. Men will not go on voting two more years about reconstruction and negro suffrage. Thousands of men who were forced to gather under the Republican standard by those issues will drop away now that those questions are settled, and their places must be made good by new motives, new measures, and new adherents. In other words, the condition of the country has changed, as needs have changed, and the Republican party must adapt itself to the new condition and the new needs, or it must expect defeat.

Let no timid soul call this harsh and heartless. Parties have no business to exist, except to secure such government as the condition of the country requires. He who votes for a party because it has done great things, is like the man who takes his time from a watch that has stopped—because it was right once.

We believe in the Republican party, therefore, not because it *has done* great things, but because we believe it *will do* what the country needs. Thus far it has not failed to move forward as the condition of the country has changed. We believe that it will not fail. But it is not the less true that if this grand old party gets the paralysis, the country will move on without it or in spite of it.

New issues are before us, forced upon the attention by the condition and needs of the country. A party fit to govern the nation must march forward to meet these new issues, and must provide for the new wants of the country. We trust that the Republican party will do as it has done hitherto—win power by deserving power. We trust that it will recognize the fact that the country needs a reduction of taxation and a removal of unnecessary burdens from industry, a restoration of the currency and a reform of the civil service. These things the country needs and the nation demands, and the Republican party will not deserve power if it does not provide for the public necessities. True, we cannot expect to do everything in a day. Some time must be allowed for men to discover that old issues are really out of the way—to ascertain what the country now needs. A reasonable time must be allowed for the Republican party to adjust itself to the new work, and select men who are fit for it. Many of the men who fought the battle against slavery are by temperament or training disqualified for the work of financial reform. If within a reasonable time the Republican party will set itself in earnest to satisfy the new needs of the country, and select men competent for the new work, it will be infinitely better that the task should be entrusted to that party than to any other. It already has the power which it would take any other party years to win. It is intelligent, patriotic and progressive, and no other power in our history has ever been able to move forward from one idea or reform to another, as public interest required. But the party must not fail to meet the public want. It must not delay or hesitate too long. In a word, if it would retain power it must deserve power.

If the Republican party undertakes the task of abolishing monopolies and removing unnecessary burdens, of course it will drive from itself a great many men who have hitherto adhered to it. On the other hand, it will win to itself a larger number of those who have opposed it. The changes will be precisely like that which took place between 1860 and 1864, or between 1864 and 1868; new ideas, new measures, and new banners will rally around them new men, and while the organization remains, the constituent elements will change. That embodiment of political trickery known as the Democratic party, which carried Pennsylvania in 1844 with the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842," and has never dared from that day to this to fight against monopolies in Pennsylvania or other Eastern States, will lose its ablest champions and its most intelligent voters whenever the Republican party undertakes the work of tariff reform. In the South, the men of culture and influence whose power can be only temporarily restrained by measures of reconstruction will gladly ally themselves with a Republican party fighting for the true interests of that great agricultural region. Meanwhile, in the West the Republican majorities will be overwhelming. These things we shall witness if the Republican party adapts itself to the condition of the country, and moves forward to meet the wants of the people.

LUGGAGE OF PASSENGERS AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

From the N. Y. World.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in respect to the baggage of passengers arriving in the United States from a foreign port, which persons proposing a summer trip to Europe will do well to heed.

The existing tariff law of the United States provides that "wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects (not merchandise), professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States," shall be free of duty.

In the act of Congress of March 2, 1799, seventy years ago, a provision is found upon the same subject, differing but little from the present law. The old statute provides that "All wearing apparel and other personal baggage, and the tools or implements of a mechanical trade when of persons arriving in the United States, shall be free and exempt from duty."

It will be seen that, while the law of 1799 exempted "all wearing apparel" from duty, the existing law makes a restriction to such as is "in actual use." Instead of the phrase "other personal baggage," as in the act of 1799, the present law reads, "other personal effects (not merchandise)."

With such a provision of law in existence it of course became necessary for Congress to provide another by which the different collectors could ascertain and define the articles entitled thus to be admitted free of duty. The act of 1799, therefore, directed that an entry should be made of wearing apparel and other personal luggage, just as of any other goods; that the owner should particularize the several packages and their contents, and also take an oath setting forth, among other things, that his trunks contained nothing but wearing apparel or other personal baggage, all of which belonged to him, and are "not directly or indirectly imported for any other person or persons, or intended for sale." But this same law provided that the customs officers could, in lieu of the entry and the oath, direct the baggage of any person to be examined on the vessel or wharf, by the surveyor of the port or an inspector, and a return made of the same. And it was then provided that if any article not exempt from duty be found in the baggage of any person which at the time of making such entry was not mentioned to the collector, such articles shall be forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they shall be found shall pay treble the value of such articles.

The laws of Congress permit and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary regulations in respect to this subject of passengers' baggage, and when made they have the force of law. The new circular does not require a passenger to make a formal entry at the custom-house, as an importer is required to do of foreign merchandise, but provides for a declaration of the traveller under oath, if the customs officer sees fit to exact the oath. The consequences of any wilful misstatement in this declaration, in respect to the contents of trunks, is very serious, inasmuch as it renders the baggage liable to confiscation and subjects the owner to criminal penalties.

It will be seen, however, that in respect to the two classes which are free of duty—to wit, "wearing apparel in actual use" and "other personal effects (not merchandise)"—there is opportunity for interpretation and honest difference of opinion. The Secretary admits this when he says that "clothing made up for the passenger's wear, in reasonable quantities, may be declared as wearing apparel." What are "reasonable quantities?" This, of course, must depend upon the pecuniary and other circumstances of the traveller. What would be a reasonable quantity of wearing apparel or of kid gloves for a wealthy person would be very unreasonable for a poverty-stricken immigrant at Castle Garden. The same is to be said of the phrase "other personal effects (not merchandise)."

The Treasury Department has, however, in its definition of "dutiable merchandise," not left much room for doubt or misconstruction on the part of the passenger.

What the Secretary of the Treasury means by the words "*new* wearing apparel in excess of that *in general use*" is not quite clear; but, from the general tone of the circular, if one omits to declare, under the head of "dutiable mercandise," an excessive quantity of new wearing apparel, or piece goods, or presents, or articles purchased for other persons, and discovery is made of the fact, the declaration of the passenger will be taken to be false, and all the luggage made liable to detention and confiscation.

It is important for passengers to notice especially that one cannot bring in free of duty an article which is not in good faith his own. This, of course, makes it unlawful for one to take commissions for other persons, and pass the articles purchased through the Custom House as his own.

These new regulations are extremely inconvenient for honorable people, by reason of the fact that they require each passenger to make, in all cases upon his honor and in some instances under oath, a truthful declaration in all respects. This is very different from subjecting one's trunks to the examination of an officer without having made a declaration of their contents or who is owner of the articles contained therein.

Two motives have prompted us to make so extended comments on this subject and the law on which the circular is based. One is to give our readers full information upon the subject, and so prevent them from bringing upon themselves unawares an imputation of fraud at the custom-house and consequent confiscation of their property. The other motive is to fix the attention of all upon the existing tariff abomination, for which the Republican party is responsible. One item alone will be sufficient to arouse the anger (if the dear creatures ever have such an emotion) of our lady readers. The rate of duty upon a silk dress, for example, is sixty per cent. *ad valorem* in gold. One, therefore, which costs in Paris a hundred dollars would, on arrival here, be liable, at the present price of gold, to a duty of some seventy dollars in greenbacks. It is very hard, therefore, for one to resist the temptation to get in free of duty such an article for a friend or relative. But the present iniquitous law and the recent regulations of the Treasury Department forbid it, and anybody who attempts it acts at his peril, and so far demeans himself or herself as to make a statement which no gentleman or lady would be willing to make to save any sum as duty.

Moral.—Let every woman and every man do her or his utmost to defeat and drive out of political power every Republican in office who, by word or act, sustains the present abominable tariff, or the one which President Grant and the Republican leaders in Congress are endeavoring to enact. Vote early and often for free trade and the annihilation of all customs dues!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:—

PRESIDENT,
W. H. KEMBLE.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM H. KERN,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM BUMM.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier.

W. H. TABER, Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. 5 6 6t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE.
TARIFF OF RATES.

1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one person ... 30 cents.
2. For a round trip to George's Hill and return ... 50 cents.
3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (*when road is completed*) ... 40 cents.
4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and return ... 60 cents.

Passengers have the privilege to pay for the round trip and take tickets for their return trip from George's Hill or Belmont Mansion, which may be used on any day.

5. Tickets, good for any day or trip, can be obtained at the following prices:—
   For five round trips to George's Hill ... $2·00
   For five round trips to Belmont Mansion ... 2·50
6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates:—
   When used by one person, per hour, or less time ... $1·50
   When used by two persons, per hour, or less time ... 1·75

and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent.

Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,
5 6 fstu8t Secretary Park Commission.

BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg (corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

W. R. SHELBY,
5 2 14t Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t69 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t66 Secretary to Stockholders.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting o Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2½ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
2 1 tf T. W. CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. M. Seyfert,
Laurence Myers,
J. M. Myers,
Wm. S. McManus,
Wm. B. Reaney,
Edward Samuel,
H. P. Muirheid,
Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS ... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $310,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ... $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital ... $500,000
Assets ... $2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization ... $23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69,	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
S. MORRIS WALN,
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GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
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T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fol0 lam ly
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY
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DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER
3 5 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Finance Committee last night a bill was ordered to be reported to Councils, creating a loan for $2,000,000 for Park purposes.

—Mrs. Mary Gillespie, aged 103 years, died on the 8th instant, at her residence, No. 1226 Salmon street.

—John White, Davis O. Young, and William B. Dayton have been appointed by Governor Geary notaries public for Philadelphia.

—On Saturday last, the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary unanimously elected Mr. Edward Townsend, Warden, vice John S. Halloway, Esq., deceased.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114½.

—Advices from Cuba tell of great patriot successes.

—Whittemore's friends are sanguine of his re-election.

—General Goicouria was executed by the Spanish authorities to satisfy the volunteers.

—Hopes are still entertained of the ratification of the San Domingo treaty by its friends.

—No official information has been recently received by the administration respecting events in Cuba.

—The Senate Military Committee is adverse to the surrender to Mrs. Lee of the Washington relics now at Mount Vernon.

—President Grant has approved the bill giving officers elect in Texas thirty days from April 30 in which to take the necessary oaths.

—The court-martial on Commodore Upshur's case have sent in their report, which, it is understood, recommends that the Commodore be reprimanded.

—The Senate Military Committee will report adversely on the House bill providing for a final resting-place and monument for the late General Rawlins.

—One of the columns supporting the gallery of a Washington church gave way on Sunday night, and the gallery settling about a foot, the congregation, a colored one, probably having the Richmond disaster in mind, became panic-stricken, and in the rush to escape several were injured.

Foreign Affairs.

—The French Ministry is to be reconstructed by Ollivier.

—John Bright has no intention of retiring from the British Cabinet.

—Quite a large negative vote was cast by the French army on the *plebiscitum*.

—Great activity prevails in the British iron regions, in anticipation of a reduction of our iron duties.

—Victor Hugo has been cited to appear before the French authorities in consequence of an article in the *Rappel*.

—In England the press accepts the result of the *plebiscitum* as a foregone conclusion from Napoleon's arrangements.

—There was great excitement in Paris all day yesterday. In the evening barricades were thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple, but the military quickly quelled the outbreak.

—Mr. Otway stated in the House of Commons yesterday that any interference in the Cuban struggle would be inopportune. The Government would take advantage of any opportunity to mitigate the horrors of civil war, and the co-operation of the United States Government would be very desirable.

FRANCE.

The Result of the Election.

PARIS, May 9—6 P. M.—The returns of the election now foot up:—

Yes	7,126,288
No	1,485,844
Majority for the *plebiscitum*	5,640,444

The vote of the army, as far as known, stands:—

Yes	219,200
No	36,958
Majority in favor of the *plebiscitum*	182,242

It is estimated that without counting the vote of the arrondissements, the army, the navy, and Algeria, the Government will have a majority of over five millions.

Receptions.

What the hostess of 1870 is pleased to call an evening party almost baffles definition. A few salient facts may be glanced at, but there is little that is tangible. The common type seems to be the result of an accident, and that is not a happy one. So much has to be done by the same person that every day additions are to be made to the ranks of the slipshod, or, if we may use a French word, *decousue*—hostess. No class is now so prominent, none more tranquilly tolerated. We always deeply sympathized with Harry and Laura in the old nursery book, who, when they had asked all their friends to tea, found to their horror that their own slices of bread and butter were the only available resources at their disposal. But this is the normal condition of the slipshod hostess. She asks, and forgets that she has asked; she does not ask, and conceives that she has asked. Her mind is always addled, yet always giving birth to something also addled in its turn. There is a "sweet disorder," a "fine distraction," a "wild civility" in her method. Charming as these may have been as characteristics of Julia's dress, Herrick could not have wished her mind to be in a similar state.

If she is hospitable, she may be desirous of seeing her acquaintances; but the means she makes use of to accomplish that end are the most fearful and wonderful. Perhaps she only remembers the names of half a lost list; even if the names are eventually remembered, they probably are never written down; and should they ever attain this stage, the odds are infinite against their arrival at their destination. Perhaps no cards are sent out, and it is left to a man's intuition to evolve his invitation; perhaps the footman is told to say to anybody who calls that her ladyship will be glad to see them on the following Tuesday. Thus is a work of art, a thing of beauty, constructed, and yet even at this point greater complications may arise. For if such has been the formation of the party, what must be its postponement? and it is hardly necessary to say that with minds of this class fixity of purpose is not a usual incident. No notice is probably given of the postponement, and the surprise of the hostess is only equal to that of her guest on his arrival. Occasionally the epithet "rude" is coupled with "*decousue*" by ignorant people.

Having glanced at the progress of inviting, we now arrive at the result. Its constitution, if a word implying so much may be employed, is what might naturally be expected. The guests seem to be assimilated to the nature of their hostess. The poor thing has a fresh access of difficulties on the brain. Nationalities, relations, and faces are merged together and confounded. The hero in one of De Musset's proverbs proves the force of the observation that "one cannot think of everything." Some minds cannot think of everything—an important difference. Probably the only fixed idea in her mind is a consciousness that she is in her own house; probably the only fixed idea in the mind of her guests is regret at being out of their own houses. There is little variety, little conversation, much monotony. The collection of people has no apparent beginning, no plan, no form; it has but one merit, that of coming to an end. It would be a mockery to say that there are substances to eat and liquids to drink; there are things not to eat and not to drink—bad tea and stony cake, *pueris comedenda* possibly, though we even doubt their capacity to digest them. Nothing can give coloring or vivacity to a party brought together under such auspices. If it is a political one, the character of the entertainment will be shown only by the existence of a larger proportion of women who are resolutely determined to cling to their husband's arms, who are possessed with a strong impression that they ought to say good-bye to their hostess on leaving the house. Swift alone might hope to effect a reformation in houses of this class. We can hardly venture to suggest a few hints. A return to the first occupations of childhood is absolutely indispensable. Let her copy out in a fair hand facts of importance such as a list of the Cabinet Ministers or the menu for the dinner of the day, and write two or three pages daily in a copy-book embodying some such beautiful truism as that "Procrastination is the thief of time," or that manners make the woman as well as the man. This would be a step in the right direction.—*London Saturday Review*.

English Opera.

THE ENGLISH COMPOSERS AND THEIR WORKS.

In the course of an interesting article on English opera, a writer in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 1st instant gives this list of the most popular lyric works on the English stage:—

"Forty years ago Sir Henry Bishop, the director of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, wrote no opera, properly so called. In his day the nearest approaches to true opera were plays like *Guy Mannering*, *Rob Roy*, *The Knight of Snowdoun*, and *The Miller and His Men*, interspersed with songs, glees, and a chorus. It was not until five years later that English composers studied the peculiarities of foreign music, and founded a national system upon the tonal and rhythmical excellences of native melody. A fresh coloring, a new direction, and a novel application of scientific principles were associated with natural impulses, and produced English opera. The very first season the Lyceum, built in 1835, expressly to exhibit and foster this new musical energy, was distinguished by the production of two works of striking merit, the *Nourjahad* of Mr. Edward Loder, and the *Mountain Sylph* of Mr. John Barnett. The next successful piece was Michael Balfe's *Siege of Rochelle*, produced at Drury Lane. This was quickly followed by the *Maid of Artois*, illustrated by the genius of Malibran, then in the height of her powers, and in quick succession, by the same master, appeared *Joan of Arc*, *Catharine Grey*, *The Enchantress*, *The Daughter of St. Mark*, *The Bondman*, and, last and greatest, *The Bohemian Girl*, which immediately seized the public ear, and ran for more than a hundred nights at Drury Lane. Then came Vincent Wallace, whose *Maritana* was hailed with but little less enthusiasm than *The Bohemian Girl*.

"The next successes were won by Mr. Barnett's *Farmelli*, Macfarlane's *Don Quixote*, Rooke's *Amilie; or, The Love Test*, and *Henriques*, Balfe's *Diadeste and Keolanthe*. The list from 1835 to the present day may, we believe, be completed by the following operas in chronological order:—*Night Dances*, by Loder; Macfarren's *Charles I*, Balfe's *Maid of Honor* and *Sicilian Bride*, Howard Glover's *Aminta*, Henry Smart's *Bertha*, Balfe's *Rose of Castile*, Howard Glover's *Ruy Blas*, Alfred Mellon's *Victorine*, Wallace's *Lurline* and *Lovers' Triumph*, Balfe's *Puritan's Daughter*, *Satanella* and *Armorer of Nantes*, Howard Glover's *Once Too Often*, Macfarren's *Robin Hood*, Wallace's *Amber Witch* and *Desert Flower*, and a few other operattas by Mori, George Macfarren, Henri Leslie, and Arthur Sullivan.

"Surely this long list of operas, all composed in thirty-five years, and many of them favorites in England, the Continent of Europe and America, should be sufficient to inspire us with the most confident expectations for the future. That the English language yields to musical intonations with a facility equal to the German and Italian has been abundantly proved by the English rendition of maiterpieces like *Trovatore*, by Verdi; *Somnambula*, by Bellini; Mozart's *Figaro*, and Carl Maria von Weber's *Oberon*. We do not hazard much when we predict that ere many years roll by the varied genius of America will build upon the solid foundation of England a school of opera which in process of time may compete, and not, perhaps, without success, for the laurels now yielded only to the great masters of Italy and Germany!"

Obituary.

The death is announced, in his sixty-ninth year, of Mr. John Wood, the artist. For many years, until incapacitated by illness, he was a constant exhibitor on the walls of the Royal Academy, where, as a student, he gained several medals, among them the gold medal, in 1825, for his picture of "Joseph Expounding the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler and Baker." His largest and most important works were the altar-piece of the "Ascension," in St. James' Church, Bermondsey, and the "Baptism of our Saviour in the Jordan," which was chosen in public competition by the late Prince Consort as worthy of the £1000 prize offered by Mr. Bell, a member of the Baptist denomination........Mr. W. J. Prowse, who, says the *Echo*, in the course of a brief life did a great amount of literary work, though in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, died at Cimies, near Nice, on the morning of Easter Sunday. For several years past he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. His latest written words, however, are to be found in a paper in the current number of *Macmillan* upon "Smollett at Nice."......... The death is reported of a gentleman who was actively connected with a great number of religious and philanthropic institutions of London—Mr. William James Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell was a magistrate for the county of Surrey.

Carlyle on Emigration.

The following extract of a letter received from Mr. Carlyle, on the emigration question, was recently read in the course of a debate in one of the Australian Legislatures:—"The subject used to be of earnest, almost of painful interest to me in old years. It seemed to me that no nation ever had such glorious opportunities of changing its nearly intolerable curses and choking nightmares into blessings and winged angels, as Great Britain by colonizing, or was so scandalously throwing said opportunities away. I have since learned that Great Britain will go on with parliamentary palaver, etc., were the Day of Judgment close at hand, and turn a deaf ear to all considerations of that or the like kind, and so I have dropped the speculation long ago, and it lies quite dead in me."

—On the walls of a public house in London there is a placard announcing that the head of the French murderer, Traupmann, may there be seen, preserved in spirits, for a penny a sight.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·48	MOON SETS	2·20
SUN SETS	7·05	HIGH WATER	9·53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
HENRY WINSOR, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 19
Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
Bellona	London	New York	April 23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 23
Donau	Glasgow	New York	April 26
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	April 26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 27
FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	May 10
Java	New York	Liverpool	May 10
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 10
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 12
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Aurora, Utley, Havre, B. Crawley & Co.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, Jr., Stettin, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, New Haven, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. Slusman, Weaver, Boston, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Charleston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below Brandywine, passed bark J. F. Butler (probably the J. B. Duffus, from Liverpool); below the Cross Ledge, barkentine Mary McKee, from Palermo; off Reedy Island, bark Pennsylvania, from Genoa; also, two barks, names unknown, bound up; off Brandywine, ship Athenais, for Antwerp. Capt. Nickerson reports the Upper Bulkhead Buoy gone.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Arrived on Saturday, and departed again same day on her return.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr M. R. Sansom, Sansom, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Clara, Barrett, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, 4 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Taylor & Betts—vessel to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Jas. A. Crocker, Chase, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Kate Miller, Saunders, 4 days from Choptank river, with cedar posts to Bruner & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, Lingo, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. M. Clayton, Tunnell, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ann Magee, Young, from New Haven.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark Star of Hope, for Elsinore; brigs Faustina, for Cardenas, John Chrystal, for Ponce; and schr Nellie Bowers, for Matanzas, went to sea 8th inst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Minerva, with slate, for New York.
Susie, with grain to Thornton Barnes.
S. D. Seiler, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.
J. M. Clinton, with lime, for Chesapeake City.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 9.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. V. Kekeel, F. Bachelder, Estelle, J. J. Wolcott, and Rasbach, all with coal for New York.

Hamlet, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Gen. Foote left, in addition to those reported yesterday. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, hence for New Orleans, was spoken 2d inst. 5½ P. M., at anchor off the Great Isaacs, by steamship Columbia, at Havana.

Ship Hudson, Anthony, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 7th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Bark Chief, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, at Trinidad, Cuba, 21st ult., for Philadelphia next day.

Schr Hodsdon, for Philadelphia, at Caibarien 26th ultimo.

Schr E. F. Meany, Lewis, hence for Hartford, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.

Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, from Cienfuegos 16th ult. for Boston, was passed 30th ult. lat. 31 10, long. 78 30, with mainboom gone.

Schrs Trade Wind, Hoffman; C. L. Brown, Franklin; and N. & H. Gould, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p$

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7$ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 16 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 141

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871:—
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Mare Island, California.
Pensacola, Florida.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or fourteen ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound four ounces adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds twelve ounces of salt; four ounces of pepper.

The rations are to be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station. The fresh beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour known as extra superfine in the markets of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candies, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned, —— ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness;—
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, the United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
4 20 w4t United States Marine Corps.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May, 1870, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred (1200) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for delivery of Coal." Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that, in the event of the acceptance of the proposal, the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the delivery of the Coal.

No proposal will be considered unless made in strict conformity to the above.

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and Quartermaster,
5 9 6t U. S. A.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11$ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. 4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY
Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.
Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York,
Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

LUMBER UNDER COVER,
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29$ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 5m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. — STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31$ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4$

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 5$ Also, WOOL SACKS.

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period*
4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm$

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
"THE EVENT."
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO
MR. JOHN TOY,
To be given him by his friends and fellow-citizens, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 13.
When the following distinguished Artistes and friends of the Beneficiary,
MRS. SUSAN GALTON KELLEHER,
MISS BLANCHE GALTON,
CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq.,
MR. ALF. KELLEHER,
MR. THOMAS WHIFFIN,
MR. ROBERT CRAIG and MR. F. F. MACKAY,
(by permission of Mrs. John Drew),
B. F. DUANE, X. T. K.,
SIG. BLITZ,
PROF. WYMAN,
PROF. LUBIN,
PROF. THEO. BLITZ,
THOS. A'BECKETT, JR., appear.
Tickets can be procured at the Assembly Buildings; Turner Hamilton's, No. 106 S. Tenth street; P. E. Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 131 S. Seventh street; and Covert's Bookstand, Continental Hotel. 5 10 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEDFORD STREET MISSION.
CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870.
THE BOYS' CHOIR.
Assisted by
Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
Director..........JAMES PEARCE
Organist St. Mark's Church.
Ticke's, 50 cents Por sale at W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; J. L. Bispham's, No. 710 South Second street; W. C. Bakes, No. 1100 Arch street; A. R. Horton, Twentieth and Green streets; Joseph Parker, Germantown, and the principal stores. 4 30 10t

FOYER OF ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
CONCERT, 5 10 4t*
SATURDAY EVENING, May 14th, 1870.
Programmes and full particulars at the music stores.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF
MR. A. M. HERNANDEZ.
MONSTER BILL OFFERED.
Pride of the Market.
Japanese Olio.
Boston Peace Jubilee.
Spanish Guitar Quartette.
FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. James A. Oates. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 10,
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
Of the world-renowned Comedians,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
The affecting Irish Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
To conclude with the roaring Farce of
THE IRISH TUTOR.
NOT GUILTY
On MONDAY EVENING, May 16.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
FRITZ A HIT. SECOND WEEK
Of the young character Comedian,
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMETT.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), EVERY NIGHT,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Charles Gaylor's successful Drama,
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMETT AS FRITZ.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EMMETT.
SECOND FRITZ MATINEE, SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
R. FOX, Manager and Proprietor.
MONDAY EVENING, May 9, and DURING WEEK,
NEW COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME; the celebrated clown, Mr. FELIX CARLO; the NEW SPANISH BALLET; Mad'lle De Rosa; Mad'lle La Rosa; Carlo Brothers; Polly Daley; Sam Devere; Ed. Banker; Etc.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch.
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
Every evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
MACEVOY'S
Famous and Original Hibernicon. All the beautiful scenery of Ireland portrayed. Melody, Wit, and Art combined. Mr. Jerry Cohan as Barney, the Guide; Marie Dalton MacEvoy as Nora; Miss Kate Halpine as Mrs. O'Callaghan. Interesting historical descriptions of great battles, Irish scenery, and Antiquities by Mr. Charles MacEvoy.
The new Hallett, Davis & Co. Square Grand Octagon Piano is from the warerooms of Redfield, Phelps & Co., No. 927 Chesnut street. 5 10 5t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

FIFTEENTH WEEK.—
The most beautiful and popular exhibition ever in Philadelphia is still in
CONCERT HALL—BENEFITS.
Monday Evening, 8 o'clock—City Missions.
Tuesday Evening—Company G. Fire Zouaves.
Wednesday, Matinee, 2·30, and Evening—Sparta Lodge, No. 10, K. of P.
Thursday Evening—Welcome Lodge, No. 66, K. of P.
THE PILGRIM. 5 9 2t

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.
1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLY- CHESNUT ST.
1205 TECHNIC AND CHESNUT ST.
1205 ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, CHESNUT ST.
1205 Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. CHESNUT ST.
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THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
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Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
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PHILADELPHIA.

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TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the charges preferred by Fernando Wood against General Howard is still progressing, and if some of the newspaper reports of the proceedings are reliable, damaging disclosures have been made. It would be unjust to the distinguished head of the Freedmen's Bureau to give full credence to the allegations of his enemies before he has had an opportunity to defend himself, but as the case now apparently stands it will be no easy matter to maintain his reputation for official integrity. The Howard University seems to have been a pet project with the General. He not only lavished upon it his careful attention, but an undue amount of the money of the people, and it is asserted that he permitted a considerable portion of these sums to find its way into the pockets of his especial friends and partners in business, if not into his own individual custody. This pet University is an educational institution incorporated by Congress, nominally for the instruction of loyal refugees and freedmen, to be located in the District of Columbia, and it was founded on the idea that while the Government was to liquidate the whole expense of the edifice, it was to belong to the trustees or incorporators after it was finished. The taxpayers of the United States are now paying an annual rental of $3000 for the use of the University, and $5000 for the hospital. It is alleged that public money and property valued at nearly nine hundred thousand dollars was contributed, partly by direct Congressional appropriation and partly by the orders of General Howard, to create the institution which the people must now pay rent for, the bulk of this money and property being taken from the Freedmen's Bureau fund. Of $263,000 appropriated to aid schools for refugees and freedmen throughout the whole country, Howard University obtained $150,000, or nearly three-fifths. On the University and Hospital buildings more than $300,000 of the Freedmen's Bureau money was expended, and lands, barracks, and farms were freely converted to the use of this favorite institution. Public money, however, has been lavishly spent heretofore on other projects; and if General Howard had honestly disbursed all the sums in question, it is doubtful whether he would be censured by Congress. The worst allegations against him are that the University project was converted into a private speculation for his individual benefit, and the enrichment of his special friends; and we need not say that if these charges are true he deserves condign punishment. It is alleged that extortionate prices were paid for some of the materials used in the building, and that General Howard, being interested in a Patent Building Brick Company, insisted that the edifice should be constructed of this new-fangled material, which proved on trial to be so worthless that portions of all the buildings fell down, and that sundry other speculations resulting in a serious loss or increased expenditure to taxpayers and in pecuniary gain to General Howard and his special friends were authorized by the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. If these accusations can be explained away we shall be very glad to record such explanations, but if not, the people should insist on the rigid application of the old doctrine that "if our kings will do such things they must be made to smart."

SILLY SUSAN.

Susan B. Anthony came very near making a fool of herself the other day, at a woman's suffrage convention in New York. That she should be guilty of doing so on general principles will perhaps surprise no one who is familiar with her vagaries, but that she should have done so in the way she did will surprise many who have heretofore given her credit for a little common sense and a fair appreciation of simple justice. On the occasion referred to, Susan undertook to champion the cause of a certain female doctor of this city who recently figured in our columns because of her refusal to pay the same amount of tax as is exacted by the Government from a man who makes his living by prescribing physic for the ailing. Miss Anthony, by way of encouragement to the rebellious doctress, declared that she hadn't rendered her tax account, and didn't propose to do so. "If they want to put me in jail," she added, "I'll go. I haven't any property to attach except the dress Anna Dickinson gave me on my birthday." If such is the case, and it would not be considered impertinent on our part, we should like to know what has become of the $200 "nest egg" which the sepulchral Anna deposited in the pocket of Susan's semi-centennial birthday gown, as well as of sundry other gifts which the latter received on the occasion of turning her first half century without the aid and comfort of a husband. Miss Anthony's silly remarks on the subject of taxation are about on a par with all the balderdash which women of her ilk rid themselves of in connection with this female suffrage business. She and all the rest of them have planted themselves on the platform that a man has no rights which a woman is bound to respect. Happily, the vast majority of American women are not disposed to follow their ridiculous example.

Senator Wilson is reported to have said, the other day, "Everybody knows that there never has been, at any rate during the last dozen or fifteen years, a Congress that has sat more hours, or that has talked more and done less than the present Congress." If Senator Wilson did not say this—and the only authority we have for it is the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*—he might well have said it without damaging his reputation for veracity. The present Congress has trifled with the patience of the people in a most outrageous way, and the worst of it is, there appears to be no disposition on its part to do any better. The people can apply the remedy next fall.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Secretary Robeson, ever since he has been at the head of the Navy Department, has urged the necessity for making the naval service popular with seamen. This it certainly is not at present, as is apparent from the fact that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to procure competent men for vessels that are now fitting out. The navy offers numerous advantages over the merchant service, and a large number of the better class of seamen would undoubtedly prefer it, if something in the general conduct of the officers, and something especially offensive in the discipline, did not make them shun our national ships. Several cases of outrageous cruelty to seamen that have been made public lately furnish at least a partial key to the difficulty, and there is good reason to believe that, even when not cruel, commanders are often unnecessarily arbitrary with their men, and for no sufficient reasons deprive them of many privileges that they ought to enjoy. The efficiency of the navy depends quite as much upon the enlisted men as upon the officers; and if it is expected that it shall be prepared to meet any sudden call, trained seamen must be encouraged to consider our national men-of-war as their proper homes, where they will be sure of good treatment if they behave themselves, and where a faithful performance of duty on all occasions will be recognized and rewarded by those in authority.

Some months ago Secretary Robeson issued a circular calling attention to this matter, and impressing its importance upon the commanding officers of the navy. He has now prepared a plan for the classification of offenses and punishments on board vessels of the United States Navy, with directions as to good conduct lists, badges, discharges, liberty on shore and liberty money, that has some excellent features and that is at least worth a trial. The merit of this plan is that it gives the navy a system by which a definite inducement is held out for good conduct, and by which the men can know exactly what to expect in case they do their full duty, without being dependent for reward upon the caprice of their officers.

The plan of the Secretary is to divide the crew of each vessel into four classes in the order of good conduct. The first-class men are to be allowed every opportunity for recreation that may be compatible with the demands of duty and the exigencies of foreign service, and an appropriate distinction is to be made between them and the rest of the crew, but without its being so marked as to excite discontent. One of the privileges of this class is to go on shore very frequently when in port, after the work and exercises are ended, to return at 10 o'clock, but on special occasions to have leave until a later hour. They are also to have liberty on shore for twenty-four hours twice a month at the discretion of the commander and the privilege of drawing one-third of their monthly pay while in port.

The second, third, and fourth class conduct men are to have these same privileges in less degrees, according to their standing. The requisite qualifications for first-class conduct men are strict attention to duty, implicit and ready obedience to orders, sobriety, alacrity, courageous conduct, neatness of person and dress, quiet and respectful demeanor, and general usefulness. This classification is to be irrespective of rating. At the end of a cruise first-class conduct men will receive good conduct badges before being discharged; the badges to be presented by the commander at a special or a general muster. These good-conduct badges are to be worn by the men at general muster and at all occasions of ceremony.

The second-class conduct men are to receive good conduct discharges if they have been but slightly behind the first-class requirements, but they are not to receive badges. A good-conduct badge is to be considered an advantage as a recommendation in re-entering the service or in seeking other employment.

In addition to the above, a classification of punishments that may be inflicted by commanders of vessels, without resorting to summary or general courts-martial, has been made. The punishments are solitary confinement for from three to seven days on full rations or bread and water, without irons; confinement from three to ten days in double irons on full rations; confinement from three to ten days in single irons, or without irons, with full rations; confinement over night; reduction of rating; deprivation of liberty on shore and extra duties.

The offenses are those usual violations of discipline that require punishment and that do not demand a court-martial, and by arranging them in this manner, with their proper punishments specified, the men can know what to expect, and no possible excuse is offered to officers for punishments that have in them any of the elements of cruelty. Such a system as this, if properly carried out, ought to promote greatly the efficiency of the navy and aid in removing many of the prejudices against it that are now held by some of our best seamen.

"Brick" Pomeroy, that "red-hot" specimen of Egyptian Democracy, threatens to become the successor of John Morrissey in Congress, although he considers the latter "a first-rate fellow," and confesses that he "rather likes him." Morrissey appeared in his seat for the first time during the present session a few days ago, and since he has been a member of the House has behaved himself altogether in a very creditable and retiring fashion. Between him and "Brick" Pomeroy there should be no hesitation whatever. A quiet, modest, non-speaking Morrissey is incomparably better than a noisy, impudent, blatant "brick" like Pomeroy; and we trust that if the Democracy of the Fifth district of New York can find no better successor for him than the latter, they will give him at least the customary second term.

The Vote in France.—Later returns of the vote in France on Sunday indicate a much larger majority for the *plebiscite* than was at first reported, but the negative vote still foots up about 1,500,000, which, in view of the past, is significant. The large negative vote cast in both the army and navy shows that there are thousands of men in the service of the Government upon whom no dependence could be placed in case of an insurrection, unless, indeed, the vote has been doctored up by the Government, and thousands of soldiers and sailors induced to vote "No" for the sake of an appearance of fairness. But peaceable as was the election throughout France, the crisis did not pass without the almost inevitable attempt at barricading the streets, an attempt which was as futile as, under the circumstances, it was foolish.

Washington Territory has made up its mind to become a State forthwith, and on the 6th of June will vote upon the question as to whether or not a Convention shall be called to draft a State Constitution. But it is said that the people of this distant region are so bent and determined upon acquiring the honors and duties of statehood that the election will be a mere ceremony. The trifling circumstance that the total population of the Territory foots up only 40,000 does not appear to trouble the Washingtonians in the least. But perhaps they will be content with one-fourth of a Congressman, which will be about as much as they are entitled to. As to the matter of Senators, they will of course insist on having as much voice in the Upper House of Congress as is accorded alike to great, populous States like Pennsylvania and Delaware.

A Chicago paper complains that the Illinois State Constitutional Convention now in session at Springfield seems to be actuated solely by the desire to ruin the business of the former city, and with that object in view an amendment to the Constitution has been submitted to the convention prescribing that unfaithfulness to the marriage vow shall henceforth be the *only* ground for divorce. Here's a chance for Beecher and Frothingham to go on a missionary tour. The other day the convention was on the point of incorporating in the Constitution a clause allowing women to vote, when in stepped a weak-minded sister who, by a few well-directed points, managed to avert the calamity. The great apostles of the affinities might be equally successful in saving the divorce system of Chicago from utter ruin.

The creditors of a certain bankrupt down at the Hub are petitioning Congress to relieve his estate from the payment of some $15,000 which are charged against it by way of taxes, and it would not be surprising if Congress turned a favorable ear to the appeal. The whole country is making a similar petition, but that is a vastly different thing. While it is comparatively an easy matter to relieve one man of a burden, when it comes to raising the load from thirty or forty millions of people the task assumes such gigantic proportions that even Congressmen stand aghast, and seek refuge in buncombe speeches on the beauties of self-government.

Scranton is getting to be one of the great places of the earth. It has just witnessed the erection of a house by a private citizen which "in the wonderful combination of utility with elegance" far exceeds "the costly splendors of the Eastern world, the Mosque of Omar, and the Golden Palace of Nena Sahib at Calcutta, as well as the regal dwellings of the Queen of England." We would scarcely believe all this if a Scranton editor who "has seen" the "the costly splendors of the Eastern world," and everything else with which he compares the wonder of Scranton, did not vouch for its truth.

A French paper complains bitterly of the present fashions. According to it the laws of taste have been repealed, and all is in confusion. Women are such slaves to fashion that they adopt all sorts of ugly and ruinous trappings. If the autocrats of the scissors and thimble insisted on dressing them in dusters they would not murmur; some seven or eight hundred francs would be spent on a costume which, when the fancy for it had passed off, would at least serve to wipe the dishes. This would be something, for many of the useless adjuncts to dress are useless when the rage for them is over. Bonnets are worn which do not cover the head or shield the face from dust, sun, and wind. The improbable and impossible braids of hair worn with these bonnets deceive no one, and do no good to any one but the hairdresser. Crinoline has, indeed, entirely disappeared, but in its stead we have starched petticoats with puffs, balloonings, perpendicular trimmings, horizontal trimmings, etc., to a bewildering extent. Little plates poised on the forehead serve as hats, and broad ribbons are twisted round the neck, in consideration of which excess the ends of the sash are curtailed. Skirts are not worn long enough to display the elegance of a train or short enough to be convenient for walking. But as regards convenience, great novelties are promised for travelling and sea-side costumes. Such modifications are to be made in feminine attire that a school-boy out for the holidays will, it seems, be the fashionable model.

Enterprising Doctors.—The interest taken by doctors in all that relates to their profession is very praiseworthy, but it is to be feared that, owing to the difficulty which exists in obtaining fit subjects for experiment, they occasionally make use of their patients, who, when they think they are being treated with a view to immediate recovery, are really converted into stepping-stones for the advancement of science. A curious illustration of this will be found in a lecture "introductory to the study of diseases of the skin," by Dr. McCall Anderson, which appeared in the London *Lancet* recently. He mentions the case of a little boy who was brought into the Glasgow Skin Infirmary laboring under a disease called lupus varicosus. No local treatment was prescribed (says Dr. Anderson), but he was ordered to take a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil three times a day, in order that the students might have an opportunity of observing the action of cod-liver oil in such cases. The eruption improved very slowly, and it was about nine months before it had completely disappeared. Had appropriate local treatment been adopted simultaneously, there is no doubt that it would have been removed in a few weeks.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN VERMONT.

The people of Vermont to-day are engaged in voting for delegates to a State Convention, which will meet at Montpelier on the eighth of June next, to approve or reject the amendments to the State Constitution, which were proposed by the late Council of Censors. The propositions will be voted upon by the Convention separately, and such as receive a majority in that body will become part of the State Constitution. The points of the several proposed amendments are as follows:—

Article 1 forbids the Legislature to create, or to enlarge or diminish the powers of corporations, by special acts, except for municipal purposes.

Article 2 provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, instead of annual ones, as the rule now is, and for a corresponding change from one year to two years in the term of service from State and county officers, and of Senators and town Representatives.

Article 3 provides that the Legislature may by law provide for the filling of vacancies in the office of Senator or town Representative.

Article 4 provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, and for the term of six years, one-third of them being appointed once in two years. In case Article 2 is adopted and Article 4 is rejected, it is then proposed to make the term of judicial service two years instead of one, as at present.

Article 5 provides that women may vote with no other restrictions than those imposed on men.

Article 6 provides that in the year 1880, and in every tenth year thereafter, the Senate may by a vote of two-thirds of its members propose amendments to the Constitution, which, if concurred in by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, shall be entered on the journals of both houses, and referred to the next General Assembly and published in the newspapers of the State. If the said next General Assembly shall by a majority of the members of each house concur in the proposals of amendment, or any of them, then the General Assembly are to submit the amendments so concurred in to a direct vote of the freemen; and such of the proposed amendments as shall receive a majority of the votes of the freemen voting thereon shall become a part of the Constitution of the State. The House of Representatives is invested with the power of impeachment, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, and the 43d article of the present Constitution, providing for a Council of Censors, is abrogated.

The first and second of these proposed amendments are dictated by sound statesmanship, and it is to be hoped that they will both be adopted. The fifth, we imagine, is defeated in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ CAREFULLY CUT,

TASTEFULLY TRIMMED.
SECURELY SEWED,

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING.

SUPERIOR STYLES,
FASHIONABLE FITS,
GRACEFUL GARMENTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES,
SPRING SUITS,
SUPERFINE SHIRTS.

Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

SAILOR SUITS
SAILOR SUITS
SAILOR SUITS
FOR
BOYS.

☞ OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY,

No. 208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

(Room No. 3.)

To the Stockholders of the Swatara Falls Coal Company:—

You are hereby notified that the Sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, has levied upon all the property of the said "SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY" in that county, under an execution issued upon a judgment entered against the Company by CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., upon a bond for $85,000, and has advertised the sale for WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

You are requested to attend at the Office of the Company, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, Room No. 3, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, to meet such other Stockholders and persons interested as may then attend, to take into consideration the present condition of the Company, and to adopt such course as may be deemed most advisable.

C. C. RHODES,
H. W. GRAY.
5 10 2t*

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) [4 15tf4p

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.'
and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
5 4 60t

☞ THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. 5 10

☞ CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—Anniversary exercises THIS EVENING in the THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH. Rev. Dr. Reed and General Gregory will make addresses, and Miss Clara Hindle, with the choir of the Church, will give a nice musical entertainment. 1t

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870.

GEN. HENRY H. BINGHAM,

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. 5 7 6t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON.

Subject to the decision of the

Republican Convention.

CLOTHING.

Bring the Boy to the
Great Brown Hall.

We can please his fancy.
We can fit him out in the most complete style.
We can suit him according to his father's purse.

SAILOR SUITS
For the lads who go out of town
HARVARD SUITS
For the studious young men.
OXFORD SUITS
To go rowing in.
BISMARCK SUITS
For the happy little boys.
PEABODY SUITS
For all the boys.

There is no boy in town or in the country that we cannot fit with a suit.

All the boys will be
HAPPIER, WISER, BETTER, MORE PROSPEROUS

When handsomely fitted out with suits of the celebrated ROCKHILL & WILSON make of Clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

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SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 3mrp

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PRINCIPAL AGENCY FOR
BUTTERICK'S UNRIVALLED PATTERNS
FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS, AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

Cut accurately and warranted to fit any size.

Prices Lower Than Any Other Patterns.

LADIES' OVERSKIRTS and SACQUES, every style, 25 cents.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OVERSKIRTS and SACQUES, every style, 15 and 20 cents.

SUMMER STYLES NOW OPEN IN
FRINGES, GIMPS, MOSS TRIMMINGS.

Dress Making

At short notice and moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed at

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5 7 stuth 3t] SOUTHEAST CORNER
Chesnut and Eleventh Streets.

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COOK & BROTHER,

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Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
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FOR THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER
INVOICE OF THE
WOOL HERNANIES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
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S. A. & D. STERN,
No. 724 ARCH STREET,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING
Novelties in Hair and Straw Hats,
Wreaths, Etc.,
which are sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION. 5 7 stuth3t

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

Stake $100 each, open for all Horses on the premises of the Association.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.

J. M. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen.
M. Goodin names b. m. Mary.
Members' privileges suspended.
Admission, $1. 5 9 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Stake Purse, $500. Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track. Horses start at 3½ P. M.

M. Goodin names s. g. Harry D.
J. M. Pettit names s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
D. Bodine names br. g. Victor Patchen.
Admission, $1. 5 10 2t

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

E. H. BUTLER & CO., PUBLISHERS AND Booksellers, have removed to No. 611 MARKET Street. 1t*

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FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT HOLMESBURG, PA., containing 8½ acres, 5 of which are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and 3½ acres in pasture, that can be cut up into building lots.

The whole property fronts on the road leading to the Railroad Station, which is distant only five minutes' walk.

House 40 by 40 feet, three stories high, piazza on three sides, back kitchen; all with all the modern conveniences.

Stone stable and carriage-house, 30 by 36 feet; stable-yard and chicken-house; convenient to the schools, churches, and stores; communication almost hourly. For price and terms, which will be accommodating, apply to No. 23 North WATER Street. 5 10 tuths3t

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-story Residence No. 1216 Spring Garden street. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 5 7 3t*

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 3622 BRIDGE Street, Mantua, via Vine street cars; all the conveniences; immediate possession; terms reasonable. 5 10 6t*

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A Modern Villa, 14 rooms. Near Depot. Terms easy.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

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FOR RENT.—A NEWLY AND ELEgantly fitted-up and furnished moderate-sized HOUSE in the most fashionable part of the city (near Rittenhouse Square) to let on three years' lease, and Furniture for sale.

The Furniture is perfectly new and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

The House will be rented without the sale of Furniture if desired. Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
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TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, S. E. corner of CLAPIER Street and McKEAN Avenue, Germantown (Wayne Station), modern residence, partly furnished. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, two kitchens, etc., six chambers, stable, spring and ice house. The ground comprises between two and three acres, is tastefully laid out, and planted with shade and fruit trees. For particulars apply to
HOLSTEIN DEHAVEN,
5 9 2t* No. 617 WALNUT Street.

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
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STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
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TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on LOCUST avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown, three minutes walk from Church Lane Station. Immediate possession.
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D. M. TOWNSEND,
No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 215 N. SECOND Street, the following Distillery Apparatus and Appurtenances, viz.:—

One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
5 9 10t Deputy Collector First District.

NOTHING SO DELICIOUS AS
PLANKED SHAD.
This delightful dish served to perfection at the
"BUENA VISTA HOTEL,"
GLOUCESTER POINT.
Boats leave South Street Slip every 10 minutes. 7 5t4p

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1870.

The Popular "What-is-it."

The Great Empire Skating Rink undergoes a change every other week. At one time it is a skating ground; at another a natatorium; then it becomes a cattle fair; then a poultry show; secondly, a circus; lastly, and to conclude, a mechanical bazaar; and fourthly, a summer-garden. That is the inspiration it is enjoying at present. The *cocotte* goes there and the thief. So do the poor families to whom cheap pleasures are godsends, and who enjoy the economical lager and the frugal music. This skating rink you must know is an immense affair so far as size is concerned. It is about as large as Washington and Independence Squares thrown into one, and at night, when it is lit by hundreds of gas-jets, and has shrubbery gracefully disposed, people who know nothing about the matter compare it to the Jardin Mabille. For how many clumsy public-garden contrivances, by-the-by, has that poor Jardin Mabille been made responsible? In fact this great wooden building, made bright with lights, and green with shrubbery, and a-clink with glasses, and a-buzz with people, has all the brazen roysteringuess of the open-air concerts of last summer, with none of the artistic delights due to the fine playing of Theodore Thomas' band. It is a poor-people's garden-concert abundantly sprinkled with the grisettes and flash men of the city. Still it gives pleasure nightly to a large quantity of innocent people and on that account is not to be despised.

The Smyth Smash.

The Rev. Mr. Smyth has performed a work which society will not willingly forget. With reference to drink he has shown, as Pumblechook would say, that it is right to do it, that it is kind to do it, and that he would do the same again! True, he has tenderly admonished his flock from the pulpit to be kindly affectionate one to another (meaning forgiveness to him), and has condescended to intimate that if it is expected of him he is quite willing to resign. But he has given no assurance that Sunday milk-and-gin shall not be his beverage whenever he chooses to make it so. There was a funny paragraph in one of yesterday morning's papers to the effect that a new drink, called "Smyth's Recuperator," had been started.

Seriously, and without joking, if you ask at any bar in the city for the "Smyth Smash" the bar-tender understands immediately that you desire some preparation of milk-and-gin. The drink may not be, strictly speaking, a "smash," but the name sufficiently hits off the beverage's peculiar properties.

Summer and Soda.

Summer and soda, like impudence and ignorance, always go together. They have come now, at least the one has, and we may very soon be expecting the other. The one that has already made its appearance is soda. Its cool and sparkling qualities are announced everywhere—in the apothecaries' shops, in the side-walk stalls, in the parks, at the theatres, through the lobbies—everywhere, in fact, where thirsty humanity is crowded together. It is emphatically an American drink; nine-tenths of the imbibers are Americans, as has been proved by statistics already. The apoplectic Englishman shuts down upon it, and dogmatically informs you that it "ain't proper stuff for you to put in your belly." He absolutely prefers his ginger beer, the blarsted and delusive creature. The lymphatic German surveys you with smoky eyes as you empty your half-dozenth glass (he has drank his twenty of beer already), and assumes a look of mild contempt. The Frenchman adheres to his "thimblefull" of absinthe—only he makes the thimble large. But the American quaffs his soda, throws back his head to feel its billion of bright bubbles melt in his mouth, and is refreshed for the hour. There is more soda water drank in New York during the summer than in any other city in the world. Not that New York deserves to be therefore set upon a pedestal and worshipped by the provincial circle of the United States. Not by any means—only you know our civic vanity is gratified in doing anything, bad or good, to a greater extent than any one else. "The happiest people on the face of the yearth," is the boast of the United States citizen. "We beat the world," is the New Yorker's motto. And so you will excuse our being puffed up on the question of soda water. We derive our speeches from its sparkle and our foresight from its fizz! We do about one-eighth of the whole soda-water business of the Union. One thousand fountains are in blast in New York city alone during the summer months. There is a certain store upon Broadway that during the hottest days of the season sells ten thousand glasses per day. The average quantity sold, however, at the few stores where the thing is made a specialty, is three thousand glasses per day, though five thousand is considered nothing extraordinary. It is computed that during the three hottest months we drink two hundred thousand glasses daily, or eighteen millions in the aggregate of ninety days. How's that? Aint it quite enough to account for the organic injury done to the Gotham Hannah?

A Palace Lifting to Eternal Etcetera.

Since Mr. Fechter revived the *Lady of Lyons* it has become the fashion to quote from "Claude Melnotte." All I mean to imply from the above quotation is that we really *do* expect to have a big glass house soon and then of course we shall stop throwing stones at our neighbor cities as we sometimes do. It ought to be as easy for us to support a crystal palace as for our little sister Brooklyn to run a Blot's restaurant. What is the use of our having a Young Men's Christian Association which presents prizes to holy target-shooters and gets opera artists to sing for it; what is the use of our forever throwing our park, and "our" Greenwood, our post-office and our city hall, our arcade railway, and our East River bridge into the eyes of the world, unless we can also blind them with a glass palace not second to Sydenham? A charter has already been granted by the Legislature which confers sufficient power upon an "industrial" company. The charter is for fifty years, and the capital is seven millions. The incorporators are to hold a meeting in a few days.

ALI BABA.

Old World Items.

—The Duc d'Alencon has been required by the Italian Government to quit Palermo because his intendant held meetings at his house of persons believed to be hostile to the existing *regime*.

—The American officers taking service in Egypt, by special invitation from the Viceroy, will carry with them numerous improvements in implements and machinery, adapted to Egyptian agriculture.

—Mr. Charles Wells, the well-known Oriental scholar, who wrote a book on "Political Economy," in Turkish, has been appointed professor of English literature in the Naval College of Constantinople.

—Most of the dispossessed Italian princes are going to seek a refuge in Austria. Some of them pretend to believe that Victor Emanuel will soon share their exile. Probably "the wish is father to the thought."

—The *Caucase* announces that the Shah of Persia has left Ghilian, to return to Teheran. The Russian Military Governor of Bakou, who had been at Ghilian to compliment his Majesty, has returned to Bakou.

—Another Mazzinian plot, so-called, has been discovered at Turin. Placards were found inscribed with "Death to Victor Emanuel!" "Live the Republic!" etc., and a number of bombs were discovered in private houses.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC on Thursday evening next a grand choral and orchestral concert in aid of the Bedford Street Mission will be given. The boy choirs of St. Mark's and St. Clement's Churches, assisted by Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, will execute the vocal music under the direction of Professor James Pearce. A fine orchestra will be in attendance, and the entertainment altogether will be of a novel and interesting character. The Bedford Street Mission is engaged in a very important work, and it is greatly in need of money to carry on its operations. If a handsome sum can be realized from this concert, it will be able to do much that must otherwise remain undone; and we hope that our citizens will endeavor to make the affair a brilliant success.

The programme for the occasion is as follows:

PART I.

1. Symphony, No. 3.......Mozart
   Adagio—Allegro. Andante. Menuetto. Finale.
2. Anthem—"Lay not up for yourselves".......James Pearce
3. Hymn—"Thou whose Almighty Word" (Pearce's Collection, Part 5).......H. Hiles
4. Andante—From 5th Symphony.......Beethoven
5. Aria—"I know that my Redeemer liveth".......Handel
   Mrs. Kelleher.
6. Chorus—"Hallelujah".......Handel

PART II.

1. Overture—"William Tell".......Rossini
2. Song—"The Lover and the Bird".......Guglielmo
   Mrs. Kelleher.
3. Part Songs
   "O my luve's like the red red rose" Garrett
   "O hush thee, my babie".......Sullivan
   "The Blue Bells of Scotland."
4. Canon (for three voices)—"Perfida Clori".......Cherubini
   Masters Otto Hartman, J. Glover, and J. Knipe.
5. The Tramp Chorus, with Soprano Solo....Sir H. Bishop
   Mrs. Kelleher.

The price of admission is fifty cents, and one dollar for reserved seats, which can be obtained at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. A. M. Hernandez will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear in a number of his amusing specialties. The performance will conclude with the last act of *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig*. Hernandez is a first-class performer in his line, and he has contributed greatly to the success of the troupe to which he is attached. He ought to have a full house to-night.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening as "Ragged Pat" and "Judy O'Trot," in *Ireland As It Was*. This drama will be followed by *Connecticut Courtship*, in which Mrs. Williams will personate "Jemima," and the performance will conclude with *The Irish Tutor*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fritz, Our Cousin German* will be repeated this evening, with Mr. Joseph K. Emmett in the leading *role*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the interesting entertainment known as Mac Evoy's "Hibernicon" is now on exhibition. This is an artistic panorama of some of the most romantic features of Irish scenery, which is made additionally attractive by a description of great battles, incidents and antiquities, and by appropriate music and personations of Irish character by a number of competent artists. The "Hibernicon" has been much improved since it was last shown in this city, and it is well worth a visit.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive variety of songs, dances, and burlesques will be presented this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of Company G, Fire Zouaves.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

A GRAND CONCERT by the pupils of Jefferson Grammar School is announced to take place on Wednesday evening, May 25, at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a piano. A very interesting programme has been prepared, a prominent feature of which will be a opera entitled *Laila*, the libretto by Mrs. L. L. Stratton and the music by G. W. Stratton.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give a grand concert on Saturday evening next for the accommodation of those who were unable to attend his matinees. The programme will contain several of the gems of Mr. Wolfsohn's matinee concerts as well as some novelties, and it will appeal at once to the popular and the cultivated taste. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by Emil Gastel, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and Master Alfredo Barili.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.
ALL STYLES.
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
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TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON have the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing in the city—the most reliable for Men, Youths, and Boys to select from, and at prices far below the lowest, as our business is conducted with less than half the expense of some other houses.

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P. S.—Remember the Ten-Dollar All-wool Spring Suits and Five and Seven-Dollar Overcoats. R. & W.

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Prices low as elsewhere.

TO SAVE MONEY and avoid delay, place all your orders for upholstery work, such as putting down carpets, upholstering and covering furniture, furniture slips, bedding, curtains, shades, etc., in the hands of Albertson & Co., Fifteenth and Chesnut, who make it a main feature of theirs to insure full and entire satisfaction to every customer.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

RADICAL REFORM.—The old mode of changing grey hair to a color more or less natural is eternally abolished. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, imparts to the bleached fibres the very shade that has been bleached out of them by time or sickness, and is clear and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Oneida Survivors.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings 52 of the survivors of the Oneida disaster.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

This shows premeditation and design. He leaned forward when Richardson entered, fired, and made his escape. In this proceeding he exhibited memory and judgment and perception of danger—all indications of a sane mind.

Counsel then explained that private counsel had always been allowable, and asserted that the jurymen who had been challenged were not challenged on account of their race. Defense tried every question except murder, and had worked to blacken the character of Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Sinclair, and Mr. Greeley.

This attempt was absurd, as it was unsustained by the evidence. McFarland had consented to his wife's appearance on the stage, and had received a portion, at least, of the money so realized. In all this was seen the kindness of the Sinclairs and Mrs. Calhoun.

Counsel expressed his belief that the jurors believed in McFarland's guilt, but there might be doubt as to the degree. The threats, first shooting, premeditation, and motive overthrow the theory of insanity. If he be guilty of murder let him be hanged; if of manslaughter, let him go to the State Prison. The law must be vindicated in this case, or there will be no security for life, and he felt sure they would decide according to the evidence and according to their oaths.

At the conclusion of Judge Garvin's speech the court took a recess, and after the recess the Recorder proceeded to charge the jury.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 10—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛; for account, 94⅛. U. S. 5-20s, 88 for the old issue of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—2 P. M.—California Wheat, 9s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 7500 quarters, all American. Flour, 26s. 6d. Corn, 30s. Pork, £10 3s.

This Evening's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—United States five-twenties opened flat.

PARIS, May 10.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 74f. 92c.

HAVRE, May 10.—Cotton opened active and firm at 132f. on the spot and 130 afloat.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The first section, providing for a reduction of the army to 25,000 men, on or before July 1, 1871, was read.

Mr. Wilson said at the close of the Rebellion the army numbered 1,034,000 men. In 1866 a reorganization took place, and the number was cut down to 54,000 or 55,000, but with a proviso that it could be increased to 80,000. The rank and file now amounted to 35,000 in actual service, and a further reduction was proposed to 25,000.

The second, third, and fourth sections provide for the honorable discharge of army officers upon their own application—two years' additional pay and allowances to be paid to officers.

ALL HAIL!

Notwithstanding the
TREMENDOUS STORM
of Customers on Saturday last, we have an
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
beyond anything ever known.
ALL SIZES.
ALL STYLES.
ALL PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
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DIED.

ARTHUR.—On the 10th of May, at the residence of Armstrong Noble, Esq., Carlisle, Pa., SAMUEL ARTHUR, in the 48th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

BOOZ.—On the 8th instant, ELMIRA, wife of Valentine Booz, aged 37 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 823 West street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock.

ESHER.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN B. ESHER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1639 Thompson street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HEARN.—On the 7th instant, after a short illness, WALTER HEARN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1249 S. Thirteenth street, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Peace.

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Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186·44

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Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 103 Market street.
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 508 Walnut street.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 745 South Fourth street.
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No. 51¾N. EIGHTH STREET.
Black Silks, 87c. $1, 1·37, 1·50, 1·62, 1·75, 1·87, 2, 2·25, 2·50, 2·75, 3.
Black Satin (cut bias), $1·50, 1·75, 2, 2·25, 2·50.
Black Alpaca and Pure Mohair, 25c. up to $1.
Black All-wool Delaines, 7-4, 62, 75, 87c.
Black Tamise, $1, 1·12½.
Black Grenadine, All-wool and Silk and Wool, 37, 50, 62, 75c. $1.
Black Grenadine, two yards wide, $2 75, 3, 3·50.
Black English Barege, 25, 28, 31c.
Colored Silks, Blue, Brown, and Green, $1 25.
Do. do. Blue, Brown, Pink, White, etc., $1·75.
Plaid Silks, $1·37, 1·50.
Japanese Silks, $1, 1·12½.
Do. do. Dress Patterns, $12, 13, 14, 15.
Silk Poplinette, $1, Striped, Plaid, and Plain.
Silk Poplinette, Figured, $1·25.
Silk and Wool Barege, $1, 1·12.
Silk and Wool Rolled Poplins, 75c.
Figured English Grenadine, 20, 25c.
Do. French Grenadine, 45, 50, 62c.
Colored Linen for Dresses.
Pink and Buff French Lawn, 25 31c.
French Chintz, Pink, Buff, and Blue.
French Lisle Ginghams, 25c.
Mottled Mohair and Poplins, 25, 31, 37c.
Mottled Poplin, 6-4 wide, 37, 50, 62, 75c.
Striped Mohair, 25c, wide goods.
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Shirting Linens, very cheap.
Wash Damask Table Linen, 37, 44, 50, 62c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31, 37c.
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Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31c.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 15, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Corded Hdkfs., 25, 31c.
Plaid Nainsooks and Swiss Muslin.
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Puffed Muslin, 62c.
Tucked Muslin, extra cheap, 28, 31, 37, 40c.
Figured Pique, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
Corded Pique, 37, 50, 62c.
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1870.
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LAMA LACE SACQUES, in white and black.
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Have to-day another opening of
LLAMA LACE JACKETS,
LLAMA LACE FANCHETTES,
LAMA LACE FROU FROUS.
LLAMA LACE PALMERSTONS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Have made their usual annual arrangements to receive the Friends.
Hair Cord Lawns; Neat French Lawns.
Sylvanias and Zenobias; Quiet Style Silks.
Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Bordered Shawls.
Books, Blondes, and Tarlatans.
Fine Stock Staple Goods.
Best Cloths and Cassimeres. [2 13 stuth3m

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ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
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Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MAY SALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, MAY 10,
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF
DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
100,000 YARDS FINE FABRICS FOR SUITS
REDUCED TO TWENTY-FIVE AND FIFTY CENTS.
BLACK GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELEGANT MADE-UP SUITS $10, WORTH $20.
1000 LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
GREAT NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
GRENADINES, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES, 25 CENTS.
20 CASES NEW FABRICS FOR SUITS, 25, 30, 37½, 50 AND 62½ CENTS.
10,000 YARDS BLACK HERNANI, AT 75 CENTS.
BLACK SILKS, $1·50; PLAIDS AND STRIPES, 87½ CENTS, $1 and $1·25.
NEW STYLES IN LINEN SUITS AND SILK SUITS.
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH HOSIERY. 1t

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE.
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL—ALL REFRIGERATORS
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadesphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street,
GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., [5 7 stuth1m
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tutha3mrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and dealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp§

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WASHING MACHINES.

THE KING WASHER.
All who see it think it good.
All who use it say 'tis good.
It works easily, does good work, and you can do your washing in
ONE AND A HALF HOURS.
Only two months in market, and 700 sold, all giving satisfaction.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp Wholesale Dealers in Wooden War

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 18 thstuD31

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

FERTILIZERS.

FARMERS AND TRUCKERS, USE BAUGH'S
RAWBONE PHOSPHATE,
The best manure for all crops.
BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers,
5 3 tuf 4t rp No. 20 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

BAUGH'S RAWBONE PHOSPHATE,
$4·15 A BAG.
Also pure GROUND RAW BONES, for sale by
BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers,
5 3 tuf 4t rp No. 20 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Translating Homer is probably as innocent an amusement as scholarly gentlemen with nothing better to occupy their time can probably engage in. But the interest in Homer is, to say the least, limited, and it looks a little like a waste of good ink and paper for every person who gets off a new version of "The Iliad" for the amusement of leisure hours to rush into print with it, unless the mere satisfaction of seeing himself in print is a compensation for the obvious risk that the books will remain unsold upon the shelves of the publishers. A translation of Homer that will represent at once the letter and spirit of the original, and that will reproduce the "movement" of the Greek verse in all its integrity, would doubtless be welcome, but until such a version appears the translations already before the public are amply sufficient to give a general idea of the "tale of Troy divine" as sung by the blind old bard, and among these Pope's paraphrase, although it may be the farthest removed from Homer, is likely to retain its popularity with the mass of readers. These remarks are suggested by "The Iliad of Homer," translated into English verse by W. G. Caldcleugh, which has just been issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. We are informed that this translation, "the desultory occupation of a few years, was written principally for the amusement of the translator and his friends, and that he makes no claim to the qualifications necessary for the success of such an undertaking." This last proposition is true enough, for while Mr. Caldcleugh's version is probably faithful enough so far as it goes, he has succeeded in turning Homer's poetry into the baldest possible prose, and we have no hesitation in setting it down as the worst attempt of the kind that has ever come under our notice.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have also just published "Only a Girl; or, A Physician for the Soul," translated from the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Mrs. Wister has introduced a number of very charming German romances to the American public, and her taste can be relied upon to select such works as are really worth translating. "Only a Girl" is a more elaborate performance than anything she has yet attempted, and as a story of German life, full of admirable sketches of character and highly dramatic incidents, it will be found to amply repay a perusal.

From the same house we have received "The Private Life of Galileo," published by Nichols & Noyes, Boston. This book is a compilation, the principal materials for which have been drawn from the correspondence of Galileo with his eldest daughter, Sister Maria Celeste, a nun of the Franciscan convent of St. Matthew, at Arcetri. This is one of the most interesting biographical works that has lately been put before the public, and it supplies a great amount of important information with regard to the career of Galileo, and throws much light upon the story of his philosophical investigations and the persecutions to which they subjected him. The affection of Galileo for his daughter, and the tender care with which she always watched over his welfare and interested herself in his great plans, as set forth in their letters, make a most affecting narrative, and this book will doubtless attract as much attention in this country as it has in England, where its publication was considered as one of the literary events of the season.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The Life of Bismarck," by John George Louis Hesekiel. Translated by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, F. S. A., F. A. S. L. Published by Harper & Brothers. Count Bismarck occupies such a prominent place in the public attention at the present day as one of the chief of living statesmen, and the work he has performed in raising Prussia to the position of a first-class European power is of such magnitude, and is pregnant with such important results for the future, that a carefully prepared biography like the present is sure to find an appreciative audience. The author commences with the origin and rise of the family about the commencement of the thirteenth century, and in a few brief but graphic introductory chapters brings its history down to the birth of the present representative of its greatness. In relating the story of Count Bismarck's life Herr Hesekiel writes with an evidently sincere and hearty admiration for his subject, and a certain "gushingness" of style that suggests in some degree that adopted by J. S. C. Abbott in his "Life of Napoleon" will probably suit the tastes of many readers better than a more classical severity. This, however, is really a much better and more reliable work than Mr. Abbott's remarkable performance, and it may be accepted as a correct if somewhat partisan review of Bismarck's career. A great number of interesting incidents of Bismarck's early life have been collected, which add greatly to the value of the narrative, and in relating the recent events that established his fame, the story is told in a clear and graphic manner that sets the main features of the great political manœuvres by which the power of Austria was broken and Prussia made the exponent of the German idea before the reader in an understandable shape. The work is illustrated with all the original German engravings, and the translator has added an introduction, explanatory notes, and appendices that greatly increase its value.

From the same house we have received "A Memoir of the Rev. John Scudder, M. D.," by Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D. Published by Harper & Brothers. Dr. Scudder was for thirty-six years a missionary in India, where his labors were spread over an immense territory, and where he achieved a success that has been accorded to but few. One of the secrets of this success was that he was able to minister to the bodily as well as to the spiritual wants of those whom he sought to convert to Christianity. He was a skilful physician, and his medical knowledge was a power that he wielded with great effect in carrying out the main objects of his enterprise. The work before us is a brief sketch of the life and labors of Dr. Scudder, and we commend it to the consideration of all who are interested in missionary work, or in the career of a really great and good man.

—From T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street, we have received parts 17, 18, 19, and 20 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which brings the work down to page 800 and the title "Eger." This Encyclopedia is intended for popular use, and the design is to compress as much information as possible into a small space. The editor, Mr. L. Colange, has succeeded admirably in doing this, and while the majority of the articles are very brief, they nevertheless contain all the information that the majority of readers will need. The more important subjects are treated extensively, and some of the articles contain much new and valuable information that is not given in any other work of this class. The very low price of this Encyclopedia and the manner in which it is published place it within the reach of every one, and it is a work that will be a valuable addition to any library, or to those who cannot afford to buy many books it will be a library in itself. The illustrations are numerous and are introduced whenever they are needed for the explanation of the text, and in this, as in all its other features, all the promises made by the publishers at the commencement of the enterprise have been more than carried out.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for May presents as usual an interesting series of articles from the best foreign publications. The leading paper in the present number is a valuable dissertation upon "The Bessemer Flame Spectrum," by Dr. H. Wedding, translated by E. F. Enrich.

—*The Manufacturer and Builder* for May contains a number of valuable practical papers on matters of art and industry.

The British Army.

PURCHASING COMMISSIONS—THE LAW AND THE RATES.

From the N. Y. World.

In the days of Charles II commissions in the English army were sold like divers other State appointments, and from this origin it passed into a practice that where a captain, for instance, obtained his majority, the lieutenant who came into the captaincy paid the major what he, the major, had paid for it in his day, the major in turn paying to the lieutenant-colonel the price of the majority. The sums thus demanded being purely arbitrary, and frequent disagreements as to what they should be impairing the good of the service, a scale of prices was, after some years, laid down by the government, and has continued in force up to this day. By this scale a young man on entering the British army pays for his commission as ensign £450, and then on his promotion through the grades as follows:—

Lieutenancy, £250 additional, or total £700.
Captaincy, £1100 additional, or total £1800.
Majority, £1400 additional, or total £3200.
Lieutenant-colonelcy, £1300 additional, or total £4500.

By the operation of this scale, if the lieutenant-colonel, say, were promoted, then the major paid him the price of the lieutenant-colonelcy, and received in return, from the senior captain the price of the majority, and so on down to the ensign, who paid the junior lieutenant the price of his lieutenancy, and received in turn from the new ensign who was commissioned the price of the ensigncy; by which system no officer was ever out of pocket more than the price of his grade, and, if desirous of leaving the service, could make himself whole by the sale of his commission. With this as the original scope of the purchase system, it came to pass, as money became less valuable and wealthy men eagerly sought commissions for their sons, than an additional price, called the "over-regulation," was added to the governmental scale. Usage gradually settled this also into fixed proportions, just as Government had prescribed the regulation scale, and at this time it stands pretty much as follows:—Ensign, £100; lieutenant, £600; captain, £800; and major, £1000.

Now, Mr. Cardwell, the English War Minister, or, in the curious British style, Secretary of State of War, is no friend to the purchase system, and would abolish it; but, this not being in his power, lately introduced a bill in Parliament proposing to consolidate the grades of cornet and ensign with the junior lieutenancies respectively on horse and foot. On this the Gladstone ministry have just been beaten, the vast social influence of the English army being so unitedly thrown against the measure that Mr. Cardwell was forced to withdraw his bill. The officers argued that while they would not object to an abolition *per se* of the purchase system, whether in whole or in part, yet it was but fair that, as the Government has for over two centuries allowed purchase, it should save them from any loss consequent upon its abrogation. This being but fair, and the ministry, which perhaps put the measure forth as an *ad captandum* measure of reform, not caring to take any new load on its shoulders, the scheme failed. The incident reveals a curious feature in English polity, and perhaps may indicate that the ministry finds it safer to disestablish Irish bishops than to cashier British grenadiers.

The Art of Making Gongs.

None but Chinamen could heretofore make gongs to perfection. It used to be supposed that they possessed the secret of mixing the alloy of which the clamorous instruments are formed, or else some means of tempering the metal to allow of its being beaten into shape, and afterward hardened to a sonorous density. For a genuine gong is brittle; it will crack if struck with a hard substance, and yet it bears hammer marks all over it. We do not know whether English musical instrument-makers have not supplied gongs because there is no demand for them, or because they could not make them. But if the latter, there need no longer be a scarcity in the market, for a French metallurgist has been experimenting upon the gong and cymbal metals, and has revealed the Chinese secret, if secret it has been. The nature of the alloy has long been known; it consists of eighty parts of copper to twenty of tin. But the shaping; attempt to beat this compound into a disk form and it flies like porcelain. The trick lies in first heating it, and hammering it while at a dull red heat; it is then malleable as soft iron; allow it to cool, and it relapses into friability. The making of a gong must be tedious work, though, for the thin metal will soon cool, and there must be incessant reheatings. A barbarian's patience must be required for the task. Perhaps it is the labor thus spent upon gongs that renders them so expensive.

Mining in Nevada.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following facts in relation to mining in Nevada, which is attracting so much attention at this time:—

"The small amount of capital required for the erection of smelting works enables men of small means to undertake it, while the building of quartz mills of the same capacity would cost tens of thousands of dollars, and could only be built by capitalists. For instance, we may assume that $5000 will construct smelting furnaces of a capacity to reduce thirty tons of ore per day, while the cost of building a mill of the same capacity would be $50,000. There are also some other advantages in favor of smelting over milling, which we have not space to particularize. As from two to three tons of crude ore produce one of base bullion, the item of freight in seeking a market is an important one. In this city there is so little competition among purchaser, that but seventy-five per cent. of the assay value of the silver and $70 to $80 per ton for the lead is obtained here. The freight charged by the railroad from Elko is $22 per ton, and in that proportion from other stations. But a large portion of the base bullion is shipped direct to New York for a market, where ninety-five per cent. of the assay is paid for the silver and $130 per ton for the lead. The freight charged from Elko to New York is $54. The extraction and shipment of crude ores to this market are also attracting attention. There is a market in this city for any quantity of argentiferous lead and copper ores that is likely to be sent here. We have firms who receive consignments of ore, paying freight and other incidental charges thereon, crush and sample it, and sell it to the highest bidder for cash. The charge for this varies from $5 to $15 per ton, according to quantity and quality. The ore brings about the following prices:—That assaying $100 per ton in silver brings 56 per cent. for the silver, beside the lead and copper; $300 ore brings 74 per cent., and $000 ore brings 80 per cent. The lead is worth about $40 per ton, and the copper brings $2·50 per unit for 30 per cent. ore, increasing or decreasing about 10 cents per unit, as the percentage is greater or less. Thus, ore assaying $100 in silver and 30 per cent. in copper will bring $56 per ton for the silver and $75 per ton for the copper; total, $131. Silver ore is reckoned at 2000 pounds per ton; lead ore at 2200 pounds, and copper ore at 2352 pounds. The railroad charge for freight is $16 per ton from Elko, or $14 from Carlin."

—Returns furnished by the London water companies to the Registrar-General show that the average daily supply of water to the London population during the month of February last amounted to 95,812,688 gallons, of which 48,878,012 gallons were drawn from the Thames and 46,934,676 from the Lea and other sources. In the month of January the average daily supply from all sources amounted to 94,878,164 gallons.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,

BEDDING

AND

Cottage Furniture,

No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.

BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.

Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. 3 15 tuths2m

TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albumineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at sho notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2·50.
Garden Vases at $3·00.
Garden Vases at $4·00.
Garden Vases at $5·00.
Garden Vases at $6·00.
Garden Vases at $7·00.
Garden Vases at $8·00.
Garden Vases at $10·00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

WHEELER'S

PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,

No. 41 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, 3 31tf

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 4 29 1m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ⅛ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.

QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on SATURDAY, May 7.

The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14, at 8 A. M.

The CENTIPEDE will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14.

The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 20, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing on THURSDAY of each week:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons.

The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will leave PIER No. 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY next, May 12, at 4 P. M., punctually.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, Southwest, and Florida ports.

For freight or passage apply to

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY. Agent in Charleston. 5 3 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin............$145 | Second Cabin............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN..................EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON..........EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK..............EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen for the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
§4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 9 1mw

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 82 and Accrued Interest

[TO BE ADVANCED TO **85**, May 15],

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in xchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON

AND

RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is **$625,000**, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth **$1,000,000**.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at **92** and accrued interest from March 1.

For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS,

No 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 4 1 3m

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE,

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa,

At 95, Free from Tax.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all.

The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.

Pamphlets, Maps, and full information may be had of the Company's advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,
5 3 tuths6trp B. K. Jamison & Co.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 11§

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26§

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith Randolph & Co. Phila. N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris, & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

Carillons.

We venture to say that, although there are some carillons used (unused for the most part!) in different parts of England, there are a good many people who do not know precisely what is meant by a carillon—a friend of ours suggested the other day "a sort of a carriage." But in Belgium, "the classic land of bells," the carillon is a national institution. A carillon consists of an octave or more of bells, capable of playing tunes with variations of all sorts, either by machinery alone, or by a professional man called a *carilloneur*, who plays upon a keyboard connected by wires with the bells. Every town in Belgium has its carillon and carilloneur.

On feast days the townspeople always expect a special performance on the bells, and the carilloneur is often listened to by an audience of many thousands, reaching over several miles, the greater number of whom are at least as critical about the quality of the entertainment, as our enlightened countrymen who flock to hear the ballad concerts of the period. Up in a little dark room in the tower sits the player. Sometimes it is the tower of a noble cathedral, as at Antwerp and Mechlin; sometimes it is an old civic belfry, as at Bruges and Tournay. The keyboard is not made of ivory, but consists of two rows of perhaps forty or fifty pegs, corresponding to forty or fifty bells, tuned in perfect scales. Besides the pegs there is a row of pedals, generally connected with the biggest bells. These are struck with the feet, and correspond to the pedal-pipes of an organ. The bells themselves hang high overhead in the tower. They are of all sizes, and frequently of all ages. The biggest will often be large enough for two or three people to stand upright inside them, whilst the smallest can almost be lifted by the hand. The oldest may have been manufactured when Edward the Third was reigning in England, whilst the last, with its burnished surface and sharply cut devices, may have been turned out by the great Belgian bell-founder, Severin van Aerschodt, but yesterday. In carillon-playing the bell is not struck by a clapper, but always by a heavy hammer upon the outside. The hammer is worked by the wire from the keyboard, and drops upon the bell just as the hammer of a piano-forte falls upon the wire. Thus a cathedral tower is changed into a vast case containing a musical instrument capable of making music for a whole city.

At the appointed time the carilloneur, very lightly clothed, with his fists carefully protected with thick leathern gloves and the sleeves turned up to the elbows, takes his seat at the keyboard. After smiting a few of the pegs, by way of prelude, he begins the performance. His fists and feet soon deal with the colossal instrument after a wonderful fashion. He begins by a simple air with a simple accompaniment, putting down a deep pedal bell here and there, which resounds through several bars, whilst an air is being played on the smaller treble bells. Attentive listeners all over the town are eagerly waiting for the first variation; and as the variations succeed each other, the skill of the performer is more and more severely tried. No one who has not seen and heard carillon music would believe the complicated passages that can be performed on this unwieldy instrument. The talent and the taste for carillons is a little dying out, even in Belgium: but in the last century, when music was less easily obtained by the people, this essentially popular form, this music for the million, was carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection. The music of Van den Gheyn is still extant in manuscript at Louvain. A few exquisite fragments have been printed and published by the Chevalier van Elewyck, and can be played upon the piano-forte or organ with considerable effect. There are, however, few carilloneurs now living capable of playing this music upon the bells. The effect must indeed have been exceedingly grand; for, in every sense of the word, this bell music is good music. It resembles the finest inspirations of Bach and Handel, and is written in the style of their occasional preludes for the organ, and suites for the harpsichord. But Van den Gheyn never loses sight of the bells, and everything is written with a peculiar insight into the sound-producing qualities of the carillon. The extreme resonance of bells is always considered. The passages are so constructed as never to run into discord, whilst the great bells are introduced with the same grand and massive effect which Bach so often displays in his pedal passages.

At the close of the performance the carilloneur emerges like an engine stoker, covered with perspiration, and very considerably exhausted. Indeed, it requires a strong man to attempt this impressive and violent musical exercise.

The same bells can be worked very much more easily by a mechanism similar to that of a musical box. This mechanism consists of a huge tambour, or barrel covered with spikes, exactly the same in principle as the barrel of a musical box. This barrel is wound up, and, in its revolution, is made to work the wires connected with the bell-hammers, which at other times are worked by a performer at the keyboard. Such a barrel is affixed to all the more important carillons in Belgium. The Antwerp and Mechlin carillons are the best, and upon these the half-quarters, the quarters, the half-hours, and the hours are played in tunes and variations of different lengths. When Victor Hugo was at Mechlin, he could not sleep all through one summer night, for the incessant playing of the bells. Had he not been a poet, he might have been annoyed at this. But instead of being angry he chose the better part, by rising from his couch, and inscribing a few beautiful lines with a diamond ring upon the window-pane, by the light of the moon.

Two POPULAR errors have long existed concerning the history of guillotine. Its invention has been credited to one Guillotin by name; and he is said to have lost his head in the machine. The second idea has so often been refuted that we need not further allude to it. With regard to the first, there are still doubts. Certainly Guillotin did not invent the destroying angel: a mechanically falling hatchet had been used during the two centuries preceding its French adoption by half the countries of Europe, even by England. But did he revive it or propose its employment to his Government? It is answered, No. One French writer denies him all participation in the questionable honor, and gives the sole credit of the proposal to the physician Louis, after whom the instrument was sometimes called *la petite-Louison;* while another party, wisely preferring a non-committal name, termed it the *coupe-tete*, which, by the way, was the nickname of a French judge of the Jeffrey type. The reason for the revival of this disputation has been the question of the painlessness and momentary effectiveness of the falling knife's operation. It is asserted that Louis advocated its use upon humane and physiological grounds; he knew that the death thereby must be instantaneous; that all feeling and intelligence must cease at the moment when the sanguine connection between the heart and the brain is severed. And it was the humanity of the process that ultimately carried it in the Assembly; for the discussion on the point was long, and nearly terminated by the adoption of the gallows. Said the law reporter of the time (1791), "The penalty of death ought to be exempt from torture, and reduced to the simple privation of life; your committee think that decapitation is the nature of death which departs the least from this principle; death by hanging appears to be slower and consequently more cruel." That Louis was correct in his conclusions has been within the past month reproved by two physicians who examined and experimented upon a victim's head directly it was severed, and found that the ear, the eye, and the nose were absolutely unimpressionable. The face exhibited no sign of pain; the impression on the countenance, with its open mouth and dull, staring eyes, was simply one of stupor. It would occupy a long space to detail their tests for sensibility; but they were all neutral in result; and all completely negatived the absurd stories lately revived in connection with the lugubrious subject. One thing only made the inanimate facial muscles twitch, and that was electricity; but it was certain that this was no voluntary movement, for, when the skull was sawn asunder and the brain removed, there was still a quivering in the features to which the current was immediately applied.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1½, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1·15 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12 45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Espress West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPO FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	4 "

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 45 P. M., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

TO JEWELLERS.—MISS B. BREINEING,

formerly with Harry W. Smith.

STRUNG PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY ALTERED AND REPAIRED.

No. 922 CHESNUT Street. 5 3 6trp

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE

from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5 40 A. M. and Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12 45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,

10 13[?]till DIAON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.

(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, MIRRORS, LILLIE FIRE AND BURGLAR Proof Safe, Bookcases, Secretaries, Desks and Office Furniture, China and Glassware, Brussels and other Carpets, Mattresses and Bedding, Plated Ware, etc.

On Wednesday Morning.

May 11, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. 5 9 2t

Sale at No. 2040 Arch street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Brussels and Other Carpets, Fine Spring and Hair Mattresses, Oil Cloths, etc.

On Thursday Morning.

May 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2040 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture, etc. 5 10 8t

Peremptory Sale

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday Evening.

May 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of fine modern Oil Paintings, embracing many pleasing subjects by native and foreign artists.

On exhibition on the day of sale. 5 9 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE TRADE.

BLANKWORK AND STATIONERY.

On Friday Morning.

May 13, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, an extensive assortment of Blankwork and Stationery of every description—Fine writing and wrapping papers, gold and steel pens, fine cutlery, fancy goods, photograph albums, fine letter, foolscap, note, and billet papers; first-class blank-books, full and half-bound, pencils, etc. 5 7 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

Preparatory to putting up a new front and otherwise improving his store,

Mr. JOHN M. GARDNER,
No. 1316 Chesnut street,

will (in order to make room for these improvements)

OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday Morning,

May 23, at 10 o'clock, at his Warerooms, a selection of the

FINEST CABINET FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY

ever offered at auction in this city.

The styles are the newest and choicest. The quality and finish cannot be excelled.

To verify these facts it is only necessary for parties intending to purchase to call and examine the Stock.

THE ASSORTMENT

embraces drawing room and parlor suits, with coverings of the richest brocatelles, satins, satin damasks, plushes, silks, and terries; a variety of the most elaborate chamber, dining-room, library, and hall suites.

AN OPPORTUNITY

presents itself in this sale to those desirous of purchasing the

HIGHEST ORDER OF CABINET WORK AT AUCTION PRICES

which may never occur again.

The furniture will be ready for examination two days previous to sale, with catalogues. 5 10 11t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURNITURE, BEDS, AND BEDDING AT PUBLIC SALE.

The entire large stock of Messrs. F. G. & V. J. FRASER, No. 1139 Market street, will be disposed of at public sale, without any reserve.

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

May 11 and 12, at ten o'clock each day.

Messrs. FRASER are retiring from business after twenty five years assiduous application, and take this method of disposing of their large stock, which will most positively be sold regardless of cost. To those desiring to purchase their spring furniture, and from a house of established reputation, this opportunity is one seldom offered.

The stock embraces an unusual variety of parlor suits, walnut chamber sets, cottage furniture, parlor tables, bookcases, mirrors, hall and umbrella stands, hat racks, etageres, lounges, extension tables, chairs of all kinds, mattresses and bedding in great variety; office and library furniture, wardrobes, towel stands, commodes, etc. etc. etc.

We invite special attention to this sale, being one of the largest of the season, and the excellent quality of goods that will be offered.

Catalogues ready THIS DAY, and may be had upon application to Messrs. Fraser, at their warerooms, or at the office of the Auctioneer. 5 4 7t

The premises No. 1139 MARKET Street, now occupied by Messrs. F. G. & V. J. Fraser as a Furniture Wareroom, will be rented to a responsible party, and the good will of the present business for sale. Apply at the office of

B. SCOTT, JR.,
5 4 No. 1117 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

	Fare.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation	2·25

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6 30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 1, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 1, 2·30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2 45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6 45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7, 9 30, and 11 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9 30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6 30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6 30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 9, 1870. WM. H GATZMER, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·30 A. M. and 12·30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents; Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

MODERN RESIDENCE AND HANDSOME WALNUT Household Furniture, Piano-forte, Pier Mirror, Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets, China, Glassware, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning.

May 11, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1231 North Twelfth street, above Master street, the entire household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, sitting-room, and chamber furniture; 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fischer; pier mirror, paintings, chromos; fine velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; china, glassware, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

MODERN RESIDENCE.

Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the modern three-story brick residence, with three-story back buildings; lot 17 feet, more or less, front, by 97 feet in depth to a six-feet wide alley.

Immediate possession. Sale absolute. Terms—$2150 may remain on mortgage. 5 9 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

May 12, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a large assortment of household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, hair, and rep cloth; walnut and cottage chamber suits; rosewood piano-forte, made by Meyer; 8 French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome walnut bookcase, sideboard, and extension table, wardrobes, centre and bouquet tables, lounges, arm-chairs, etageres, office furniture, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows; fine china and glassware; 3 superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson; chandelier, refrigerators, stoves; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, matting, etc., etc. 5 10 2t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
ON THE PREMISES,
MANAYUNK.
On Saturday.

May 14, at 12 o'clock, noon, Estate of Nixon Minors will be sold on the premises, at Manayunk.

Lot N. E. corner Gay and Cresson streets.

Lot on Cresson street.

4 Lots on Gay street.

Full particulars in handbills. 5 10 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 4 5t

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, ETC., BY ORDER OF LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing

UMBRELLAS.

Gingham umbrellas, in Scotch and American cloth, and of all sizes.

Gingham umbrellas, in Scotch and American cloth, with Fox's and plain steel frames.

Double-face twilled English silk umbrellas, including fine goods.

Super silk umbrellas, Fox's and other steel frames, for city trade.

Extra quality boiled silk umbrellas on Fox's paragon frames.

Full lines brown and black zanella sun umbrellas.

Full lines brown and black boiled silk sun umbrellas.

PARASOLS.

Latest styles poult de soie and gros grain lined parasols in black and the newest colors—plain, ruffled, fancy-trimmed, lace-covered, etc., assorted handles.

Latest styles French cambric seaside parasols.

Latest styles buff and white lined and unlined pongee parasols.

Full lines misses' parasols, embracing every novelty of the season.

N. B.—We invite particular attention to this sale, comprising every variety of styles, qualities, and sizes of the best makes. Every lot will be sold strictly without reserve. 5 5 5t

Also, by order of

MESSRS KUTTER, LUCKEMEYER & CO.

Full lines long and square black Thibet and merino shawls.

Full lines broche-border black stella shawls.

Full lines delaine, Llama, grenadine, and crepe d'Espagne shawls.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning,

May 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 6 5t

IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL SALE OF GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing

GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY.

Full line ladies' white, brown, and mixed hose.

Full line gents' white, brown, and mixed half-hose.

Full line children's white, brown, and mixed hose and half-hose.

Also, by order of

NEW YORK SUSPENDER AND WEB COMPANY,

3000 dozen suspenders, all styles and grades. [5 10 3t

1000 gross ladies' garters, all styles and grades.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 13, at 11 o'clock on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc. 5 9 4t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

May 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 10 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1039 Mount Vernon street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7-OCTAVE, BY GABLER; OVAL FRAME PIER GLASS, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS; CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1039 Mount Vernon street, will be sold the entire Furniture and Carpets of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Medallion hair-cloth parlor suit; rosewood piano-forte; pier glass; walnut chamber, library and dining-room suits; hair and spring mattresses; cottage suit; carpets; kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture is nearly new and well made.

Can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

The house is to rent. 5 9 2t

Sale at No. 1505 Callowhill street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, KITCHEN FURNITURE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1505 Callowhill street, will be sold, the parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture of a family declining housekeeping.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 5 10 2t

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF P. B. SAVERY, deceased, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the large Lot of Ground, with Iron Foundry, Buildings, Steam Engines, Fixtures, Tools, etc., S. W. corner Front and Reed streets, First ward, known as the PHILADELPHIA IRON HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY.

No. 1. All the interest of P. B. Savery, deceased, being one undivided half of all that certain lot or piece of ground with the buildings thereon erected, at the southwest corner of Front and Reed streets, extending southward on said Front street 306 feet 6 inches; thence westward 102 feet 3 inches to Lancaster street; thence northward along Lancaster street 285 feet 5 inches to Reed street; and thence eastward 100 feet to place of beginning. The buildings are two and three stories high, substantially built of brick, with metal roof, and all in use for a foundry, workshop, warerooms, etc., and they contain three steam engines and boiler, two McKenzie's cupolas and blowers, and a complete set of fixtures for conducting the hollowware business in all its branches, and the miscellaneous casting business. N. B.—The above described lot, with the buildings and fixtures, to be sold subject to an annual ground rent of $198·10-100.

No. 2. Also, one undivided half of the lot or piece of ground on the west side of Front street, with the three-story brick dwelling house thereon erected; adjoining the above described lot on the south; beginning at the distance of 306 feet 6 inches south of the southwest corner of Front and Reed streets; containing 33 feet 6 inches front on said Front street, and extending westward of that width 100 feet to Lancaster street, with a frame dwelling on Lancaster street. The above property to be sold subject to a yearly ground rent of $46 67 100.

No. 3. Also, one undivided half of a lot of ground on the east side of Front street, opposite the above described foundry, beginning at the distance of about 107 feet southward from the south side of Reed street, and extending thence southward on the east side of Front street 45 feet; and thence southeastward 208 feet to the west side of Oswego street (formerly Church); thence northward along the west side of Oswego street 66 feet 6 inches to a twenty five feet wide street, laid out and thrown open for common use, by James M. Leonard, called McLeod street; and thence northwest, along the southern side of McLeod street about 208 feet to the east side of Front street, the place of beginning, with the improvements consisting of a shed 300 feet long; subject to a yearly ground rent of $70·80.

No. 4. Immediately after the sale of the above lot and foundry building will be sold all the interest of P. B. Savery in the flasks, patterns and movable tools, patents, processes and good-will of the foundry business carried on at the above-described premises under the firm of Savery & Co. and Barrows, Savery & Co., which are more particularly described in the inventory and appraisement of the estate of P. B. Savery on file at the office of the Register of Wills of the county of Philadelphia: a copy of which, together with the flasks, tools, etc., therein described may also be seen and examined on the above-described premises and at the office of Barrows, Savery & Co.

No. 5. Also, 8 shares of the Southern Mail Steamship Company.

Terms at sale. 5 10 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Hoop Skirts, Foreign and Domestic Corsets, Ladies' Under Garments, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Paris Fancy Goods, Morocco Bags and Pocket-books, Fancy Leather Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Malines, Crapes, Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats and Shades, Linens, White Goods, Handkerchiefs, a full line Black Gros Grain, a superior assortment Black Silk Sacques, richly trimmed, latest Paris styles.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 11, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock. 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS

CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—There is a "special officer" in Germantown named Reeder. Will his Highness inform the public why he does not wear a uniform, and if he is interested in a "gin mill?"

—The Mayor has gone a-fishing—at least he is out of town.

—The police force made a wholsale haul of female "tramps" last night.

—Why don't our High Constables attend to "that pavement" in front of the State House?

—Why don't our High Constables wear a uniform? Are they ashamed of their positions?

—The population at the Almshouse on Saturday last shows an increase of 176 over the same time last year.

—The "Ornamental Figure Head" intends issuing an order that all the police force shall join the P. C. S.'s.

—The expense incurred by the smashing of windows by the late hail-storm has to be defrayed by the landlord.

—General Butler passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington. No one had a chance to interview him.

—Our grocers delight in keeping their store doors open on dusty and rainy days: the result adds to the weight of the sugars.

—The Athletic-Union match was postponed until this afternoon, on account of the poor condition of the grounds yesterday.

—The probabilities now are that but three or four of the present Representatives will be returned to the next Legislature.

—The new bridge across the Delaware will be started next spring. Soundings will be taken during the summer and fall. Ahem!

—The stated meeting of the Board of Control takes place this afternoon. "There's music in the air." Tune, "Louis, we have missed you."

—Ex-Representative Davis informs us that he does not intend to emigrate to Venango county, but will pursue the practice of the law in this city.

—To properly represent the manufacturing interests of Germantown, no more effective representative can be found than F. Carroll Brewster.

—Why don't our High Constables attend to the numerous "brick-piles" that almost impede the passage of our railway cars on certain thoroughfares?

—Poor Hong! The people of Germantown will persist in keeping him at home. They want him to occupy "that" fine mansion on Chelten avenue.

—And now the police lieutenants refuse to send any news over the Municipal Telegraph wires, they asserting that the operators are "too black for them."

—Connell and Henszey both have another winter to spend at Harrisburg, and there's but little doubt that they will be on their good behavior during that period.

—The citizens residing on Eighth street, between Catharine and Christian streets, are desirous of knowing what disposition Mayor Fox proposes making of the police officer who discharged four shots from his revolver whilst pursuing a colored man on Wednesday.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania held a stated meeting last evening in the rooms of the society, Sixth and Adelphi streets, the President, John William Wallace, in the chair; Samuel S. Smedley, Secretary.

From the report of the Librarian, Mr. Shrigley, it appears that the collection of the publications of the Camden Society is now very nearly completed. The society now owns ninety-nine volumes of these records. These books are very rare and valuable; each volume is now worth at least a guinea in England.

Among the books, works of art, curiosities, etc., presented since the last meeting, are the following:—

"The Art of Verifying Dates and Historical Facts," in twenty-three volumes. This is a French work, and is the best collection on the subject ever published.

Mr. Durborow's manuscript record of the P. E. Church of the Evangelist, Philadelphia, from 1837 to 1870. This is a valuable record, neatly transcribed at the request of the society.

"A history of the Spanish Conquest of New Mexico," by Gen. W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*. The author of this book has published various historical works, all of which are of value. General Davis has promised to read a paper on the subject of the above work before the Historical Society in the fall, to which subject he is in every respect capable of doing justice.

In the genealogical department the genealogy of the Fisk family and of the John Lawrence family are the most noticeable.

A card of invitation to the President's Ball on his birth-night, dated February 22, 1796, is an object of interest. The invitation is given for the early hour of 6 o'clock P. M. The place of meeting was the Amphitheatre, Philadelphia.

A curious relic of the battle of Gettysburg was presented to the society. It consists of a grape-shot from Slentz's woods, bullets from Culp's Hill, granite rock from Little Round Top, bayonet from United States soldier's grave, brass eagle made from fuses of bombshell, Rebel torpedo bullets, knot from Big Round Top, and the whole mounted on a neat stand made of apple wood from the National Cemetery.

The total number of books presented since last meeting is 88, of pamphlets 60, of MSS. 1, of works of art, 1; giving a total of all kinds of 150.

The Committee of the Society on Heraldry has been enlarged, and now embraces the following named gentlemen:—Charles J. Lukens, Charles Howard Armstrong, Colonel James Ross Snowden, S. B. W. Mitchell, and Spencer Bonsall.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at the northeast corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, Rev. James G. Mitchell pastor, was opened on Sunday last with appropriate services, and during the present week sermons will be preached every evening by some of the principal clergymen of the city. The sermon this evening will be by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. The balance of the week will be divided between the following distinguished preachers:—Wednesday, Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D.; Thursday, Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., and Friday, Rev. T. X. Orr. On Sunday morning next there will be a sermon by Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., and the administration of the Lord's Supper. On Sunday evening a sermon by the pastor, Mr. Mitchell.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Last night a party was given at the hall No. 724 South Eleventh street, where a quarrel originated between one Alleway Frisch and John Kelley. It appears that Kelley is or has been paying attention to a young lady of whom Frisch spoke disrespectfully, hence the row. During the quarrel Kelley drew a knife and stabbed Frisch once in the back and once in the head. Kelley was arrested by Officer Ryan and was committed to prison by Alderman Collins, to await the result of the injuries he inflicted. Frisch was removed to his home at Thirteenth and Bainbridge streets.

CAUGHT.—An impecunious chap named Hubert Ball yesterday attempted to tap the till of a confectionery store in Sixth street, below Pine. The owner, in order to guard against such customers, had previously affixed to said drawer a "patent alarm," which notified him of Ball's operations. Entering the store he seized Ball by the neck, and marched him to the Third District Station House. The would-be thief will be given a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday school union anniversary of the Second Universalist Church, Eighth street, above Noble, will be held on Tuesday evening, May 17, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, in the church building. The exercises will consist of hymns, prayers, and musical exercises, and addresses will be made by Mayor Fox, Rev. M. Ballou, Rev. E. G. Brooks, Rev. Giles Bailey, and others.

I. O. W. B.—Abraham Schlosser is the name of a brutal specimen of humanity, who is of the opinion that women are to be classed with mules. In pursuance of this opinion Abraham yesterday administered a severe flagellation to his wife. Alderman Massey sent him "below" in default of $500 bail to answer.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner this morning held an inquest on the body of Charles Felon, a boatman in the employ of John Patterson, who was found drowned yesterday in the Schuylkill at Race street wharf. The deceased and Patterson had had a quarrel a short time before at Twenty-third and Race streets.

John Toole, residing at No. 144 N. Twenty-third street, was called and testified that he did not know Felon, but saw a boat hand named McClain on Race street holding another man; saw Patterson break a stick over the man's head; the stick was about two or three feet long, and about as thick as a broomstick; the man who was struck acted like a drunken man; saw him afterwards on the boat asleep; was afraid that he would fall into the water; he would have fallen from drink without the blow; Patterson did not appear angry, and McClain at Twenty-third street was holding the man from going towards Patterson.

Michael Keene, also residing at No. 144 North Twenty-third street, carriage and bolt maker, testified to seeing the fight at Twenty-third and Race streets, but was not in the boat when the man fell overboard; after the fight Patterson went down the street towards the boat, followed by the man that was afterwards drowned; saw Patterson strike the man; the drowned man when I last saw him was on the stern end of the boat asleep; he could have rolled off of the boat; did not hear Patterson threaten to throw him overboard.

Thomas Birdson (colored) sworn—Live at No. 2222 Race street; am stable-keeper to Mr. Patterson; saw the quarrel at the corner of the street; was on the boat with Patterson and the man; the man was very drunk; while we were talking some one said that the man was overboard; we threw a line, but he did not catch it; Mr. Patterson was not on the boat at the time, but was at the corner of Twenty-third street.

John McClain sworn—Did not know the drowned man; saw the difficulty at Twenty-third and Race; I ran between the men when they were fighting and separated them; we fell down, and I got my eye hurt on the pavement; did not see him fall overboard; my back was towards him; I threw the line to him, but he did not catch it; he was staggering drunk; heard the man ask Patterson for money, but did not hear Patterson threaten him; could easily have rolled off the end of the boat.

William Adams, employe of Patterson, sworn.—Was on board of boat at the time, but did not see him; Patterson had discharged the man from his employ when the man demanded his wages.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made the post-mortem examination of the body; there were no marks of violence; discovered that he came to his death from drowning; there was a slight bruise upon the head, but that was all; it was very slight; no marks of violence on any other part of the body.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

THE MILITIA FUND.—After two years continual boring for the militia tax, the money has at last found its way into court.

This fund before distribution among the militia companies has to pay certain expenses. The principal one is the claim of the assessors who make the enrollment. It is upon the rolls prepared by them that the tax is collected. For the labor thus imposed upon the assessors the law allows them a certain compensation. For three years the assessors have not been paid, although they faithfully made the enrollment each year. The assessors have filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas for an injunction to restrain General Provost and the Militia Board from spending the fund until their claims are settled.

In addition to this the assessors refused to make the militia enrollment this year until they are paid for the work already performed. If they persist in this determination it will save many a poor man from being robbed of his two dollars.

A liberal policy on the part of the board would be much more creditable to the militia than the selfish one pursued with the assessors. With all our favorable disposition towards the local militia, we can but regret their present condition. Judging from present prospects, there will be considerably fewer men in the ranks of the First Division on the 30th of this month than there were last May. There are too many generals in our militia. A major-general, four brigadiers, and thirty ornamental staff officers are too many to command two thousand privates.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK BUILDING.—The new building of the Tradesmen's National Bank is now about to be erected on a lot now occupied by two old buildings on the east side of Third street, above Carter's alley. These two buildings are to be entirely demolished, and a fine new structure erected on the site. Various plans and specifications have been submitted to the officers of the bank, but it has not yet been determined which of them will be accepted. The plans are in different styles, some being very ornamental, and the cost of the most expensive reaches quite a high figure. They are all especially planned for the comfort and convenience of the officers of the bank and their customers in the transaction of the business of the bank. The amount to be expended on the structure is yet to be fixed, and when that question is decided a plan will speedily be approved and the work commenced. The new building will not, however, be constructed so cheaply as to be entirely unornamental, but only such an one will be decided upon as will be a credit in every respect to the business portion of our city. The material is to be of some sort of stone or marble, which will be used so as to produce a massive effect. The greatest care will be exercised in the construction of the vaults, so that the greatest safety will be secured. The building will probably be completed within the present year, when it will be immediately occupied by the bank, which is now occupying temporarily the old building of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, on Walnut street, above Third, to which place it had removed from the Commercial Exchange building after being burned out of that location.

SUSPICIOUS.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at the scouring establishment of one Thomas Frazer, No. 822 North Third street. Fortunately it was extinguished without much damage. Fire Marshal Blackburn, who happened to be on the ground, found that a box of ashes had been covered with rags, and those in turn covered with laths, and a match applied to the mass. Frazer was taken into custody, and has been held in $1000 bail to answer.

ROW AT A BALL.—The (not) original John Smith last night indulged in a quarrel at a ball at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. One of Daniel's disciples, named Nagel, interfered, when he was surrounded and roughly handled. The officer being somewhat plucky, persisted and arrested John and took him before Alderman Eggleton, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

CONSEQUENCES.—On Saturday night a row occurred at a party given in the neighborhood of Beach and Green streets. Several policemen interfered to quell the disturbance, and in so doing one of them, named McCaulley, was severely handled. Yesterday one of his supposed assailants, who is named William Eckenbrine, was taken into custody, and Alderman Cohill held him in $800 bail to answer.

BURGLARY.—During Sunday night burglars effected an entrance to the residence of Z. C. Howell, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets, and robbed it of a lot of silverware, wearing apparel, etc. James Young, Michael and William McTague, and John Dougherty, alias Reddy, have been arrested on suspicion of having done the deed.

SUPPOSED INSANITY.—An individual yesterday annoyed the residents in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Brown streets by parading a dirk knife, with which he threatened to disembowel the first person he met. An officer took him into custody, and Alderman Pancoast sent him to prison.

SUICIDE.—An unknown woman on Saturday night waded into the Schuylkill near the Almshouse, and deliberately drowned herself. She is supposed to have been an inmate of the Insane Department.

FOX'S THEATRE.

A Legal Imbroglio—The Tenant Dispossessed and Ordered to Make Restitution.

The Supreme Court has delivered a decision at Harrisburg which is of considerable importance to Philadelphians, in the case of Parker and Watts vs. Robert Fox, the latter being the proprietor of the American Theatre. The decision not only disposesses him of the property but also compels him to make restitution to a considerable amount to the estate to which the property belongs. The case has been in the courts for over a year, and the conclusion was not reached until several days since. It appears that on February 27, 1864, Isaac Brown Parker, the owner of the Continental Theatre, leased it to Mr. Fox for a term of five years, until March 31, 1869 at a yearly rental of $3000, to be paid in quarterly instalments, and in addition Mr. Fox was to pay all the taxes, charges for licenses, fees, assessments, water rents, for gas consumed on the premises, and all to be paid within the time required by law. Mr. Parker died on September 19, 1865, and in his will designated John Brown Parker and Frederick Watts as his executors. The court confirmed them. On March 31, 1869, at the expiration of the lease, Mr. Fox was notified to quit the premises. He continued in possession until July 1, 1869, when Mr. Parker, acting for his colleague Mr. Watts, entered suit before Aldermen Plankinton and Boswell for the possession of the premises. After a full hearing the aldermen ordered Mr. Fox to deliver up the premises, and directed the Sheriff to draw a jury to decide the question of restitution. Accordingly the inquisition assembled and awarded damages against Mr. Fox—For the unjust detention of the property, $916·66; for taxes, $1600; for gas consumed, $101·09; and for water rent, $26·35; besides the costs of the suit.

In reply Mr. Fox, by counsel, appeared in the Court of Common Pleas and filed the following exceptions to the decree of the aldermen:—

First. Because the suit was improperly brought, by the executors, for the possession of the real estate.

Second. Because the notice to quit was signed by only one of the executors, and therefore defective.

Third. Because the defendant was not summoned as required by law.

Fourth. Because the Sheriff did not summon freeholders, as required by the act of Assembly.

Fifth. Because the damages were excessive, and given for other objects than the unjust detention of the premises.

Sixth. Because the record does not show all the facts necessary to give jurisdiction.

The reasons were argued on December 31, 1869, the Court sustained the exceptions, and reversed and set aside the judgment.

On the following day the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and after argument at Harrisburg Judge Read reversed the decision of the Court below, and ordered restitution to be paid immediately.

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.—Joseph Patterson, Treasurer of the Richmond Relief Fund, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:—

William Gray	$16·00	Justice Bateman & Co.	25·00
William Baird	50·00	K	2·50
P. Dougherty	25·00	Solomon O'Neill	5·00
Wm. Southers & Co.	50·00	Jacob Riegel & Co.	100·00
Walter & Hutton	25·00	Henry C. Lea	50·00
Eliott & Dunn	50·00	Second Bapt. Church	50·00
Charles Robb	50·00	E. W. Clark & Co.	100·00
Coal Trade of Phila.	845·00	J. R. H.	5·00
Cash	50·00	Samaritan	2·00
P. Collins	20·00		
Per Meyer Gans:—			
Newbury & Hochstadter	10·00	Wm. Dulles & Co.	10·00
J. Schloss & Bro.	10·00	Coffin & Altemus	50·00
H. & F.	5·00	Cash	25·00
Cash	5·00	Brooks, Miller & Co.	20·00
Binswanger, Heilburn & Klemra	10·00	Goldsmith Bros.	10·00
		Weinstein & Bro.	10·00
J. R. Hicks & Co.	25·00	Wm Watson & Co.	20·00
Thos. R. Gill & Co.	5·00	James, Kent, Santee & Co.	50·00
Cash	10·00		
G. R. Little & Co.	25·00	William Harding, *Inquirer*	100·00
Lewis Wharton & Co.	25·00		
Collected by George F. Waterman, Esq.:—			
Wm. Sellers & Co.	$100·00	J Hough & Morris	10·00
Stuart & Peterson	50·00	Thompson, Herring & Co.	10·00
Jas Moore	50·00	Cash	10·00
Hoopes & Townsend	50·00	Cash	10·00
H. M. Hook's Smelting Works	50·00	Cash	10·00
H. R. Belfield & Co.	20·00	Cash	10·00
M. Baird & Co.	250·00	Cash	10·00
Waterman, Son & Cope	100·00	Cash	10·00
Ficken & Williams	100·00	Cash	10·00
Harrison, Havemyer & Co.	100·00	Cash	10·00
		Cash	10·00
McKeone, Van Hagen & Co.	100·00	Cash	5·00
		Cash	5·00
S. H. French	50·00	Cash	5·00
Wm. Miller	25·00	Holmes & Pray	5·00
Gillespie, Zeller & Co.	35·00	Savidge & Newbold	5·00
John Tiers & Co.	25·00		
		Grand Total	$9105·25
Per A. J. Buckner, Jr., and William M. Abbey:—			
M. E. McDowell & Co., remitted to Richm'd	100·00	Joseph N. Piersol	25·00
		Wm. L. Springs	25·00
J. Rinaldo Sank & Co., remitted to Richm'd	100·00	S. & J. Moore	25·00
		S. Herbert	25·00
Michael J. Dohan, remitted to Richmond	100·00	T. W. Woodward, remitted to Richmond	25·00
M. E. Garrett & Son, remitted to Richm'd	100·00	Vetterlier & Co.	25·00
		S. Brenner's Sons	25·00
Bucknor, McCammon & Co.	100·00	Geyer & Hiss, remitted to Richmond	20·00
Woodward, Bro. & Co.	50·00	Wartman & Sorin	20·00
Per C. Kilburn, Esq.:—		D M Karcher	10·00
Kilburn & Gates	60·00	C. B. Mench & Co.	10·00
Gould & Co.	10·00	E. D. Trymby	5·00
Allen & Bro.	25·00	A. Barlow	5·00
F. D. Kramer	5·00	Robt. Freeman & Co.	5·00
Farson & Son	5·00	M. A. Davis	5·00
Noble, Kilpatrick & Whiteman	20·00	Boyd, Fougeray & Co.	10·00
		Teller, Brother & Co. (additional)	10·00
Ig. S. & G. W. Edwards	20·00		
S. Fuguet & Sons	20·00	W. Eisenlohr & Co.	10·00
J. Langsdorf, remitted to Richmond	20·00	John Wagner	10·00
		Robb & McConney	10·00
Frishmuth Bro. & Co.	15·00	George Fite	10·00
J. L. Laird	10·00	T. M. Reffer & Bro.	10·00
Wartman & Engleman	10·00	John Douglas	10·00
W. Warner	5·00	H. W. Rank	5·00
S. Bamberger & Co.	5·00	John Reinhold	5·00
L. & G. Urich	5·00	Cash	5·00
Batchelor Bros.	5·00	James M. Trexler	5·00
C. H. Woodruff & Co.	5·00	Simmons & McBride	5·00
G. W. Hickman	5·00	W. S. Hemphill	5·00
Samuel W. Ayers	5·00	A. P. Rush	5·00
"Tobacco Worm"	5·00	John W. Cain	2·00
A. Hagen	5·00	Charles Lutz	1·00
Mitchell & Work	5·00		
Beck & Bro.	5·00	Grand total	$10,418·25

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held to-day at noon, Captain Evans and Leven A. Messinger were elected vessel inspectors. Nothing new of importance was done in relation to Bedford street and the relapsing fever. The condition of the street is reported as favorable and much improved. The cleansing process is still going on, though no new measures have been taken.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Second District Station House for a lot of canvas found at South street wharf.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	102½	1000 sh Reading R	51¾
$100 do	102½	100 do b60	51·31
$2000 W Jer R 7s	97	100 do b60	51¾
$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	93	500 do s5wn	51 1-16
6 sh Penna R	56½	100 do b60	51¾
1 do	56⅛		

DIED.

(*For additional Deaths see fifth page.*)

CATHERWOOD.—On the evening of the 8th instant, of consumption, SAMUEL B. CATHERWOOD, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1409 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. ***

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL O

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.

Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

2 9

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

In a first-class location, and of the highest character.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

No. 58 PARK Avenue,

1 22m REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

THIRD EDITION

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Delaware Pilots Before Congress.

Paris and the Barricades.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Southern and Central American Advices.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall on May 1, has arrived here. The United States steamer Saranac left Panama on April 18 for Callao, to investigate the dispute between Mr. Weir, U. S. Consul at Tumbez, and the postmaster there, who had had a personal encounter relative to delivering the mails to the consulate. Admiral Turner would also investigate the troubles between the Tumbez Petroleum Company (American) and some Peruvians, relating to the titles of lands.

The steamer Empress Eugenie had arrived at Colon with a statue of Columbus on board, and was received with enthusiasm and rejoicings.

News from the Darien Canal Expedition is still unfavorable. The Caledonia bay route is pronounced impracticable. The Indians continued friendly. A telegraph line was being successfully built.

Bolivian Affairs.

In various parts of Bolivia heavy rains had fallen and the roads were impassable. A terrible storm of stones occurred at Las Playas, Peru. Gardens, orchards, and crops of all kinds were cut to pieces. The storm was accompanied by an earthquake. Central America is quiet.

The Salvador coffee harvest will be large.

Eleven persons were poisoned accidentally at a hotel in Leon, but all recovered.

Indian Rising in Yucatan.

The *Semana* of Yucatan, of the 11th instant, says about Mexico that at Yucatan the Indians had risen, set fire to various buildings, and killed several people.

In Valladolid whole families had died from the effects of eating the cassava root, Indian corn being very scarce at the time.

Yellow Fever

has appeared at Costa Rico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Alexander P. Colesberry,

of Philadelphia, was before the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce to-day, on behalf of the pilots of the harbor of Philadelphia, and made an argument against the Compulsory Pilotage bill.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a memorial from the Grand Army of the Republic asking that authority may be given to send soldiers' pensions through the mails by the money order system.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the refunding of certain duties imposed upon the importation of Russia hemp. He said the committee were unanimously of opinion that the act approved August 5, 1861, imposing a duty of $40 per ton on unmanufactured Russia hemp, and at the same time a duty of only $25 per ton on Manilla and other hemp, was in violation of the treaty between Russia and the United States of May 11, 1833, which prohibited such discrimination upon foreign importations into the United States. A majority of the committee believed that the duties collected in violation of treaty stipulations ought to be refunded, and the bill so provided.

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the committee, said he did not agree that the Government ought to refund these duties, but he believed the duty on Russian hemp to be in violation of the spirit of the treaty with Russia.

In obedience to the direction of the committee he reported a bill to make the duty the same as upon Manilla and other hemp.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for any information in his possession of any unauthorized invasion of the Indian Territory, so-called, by citizens of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson called up the army bill, and in compliance with a general request the sections of the bill were read and severally explained by Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for the information of the Senate. The bill reported from the Military Committee is an entire substitute for the House bill.

House.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered.

Mr. Lawrence asked leave to introduce and have acted on a bill relating to the qualifications of assistant marshals of the United States, providing that all competent persons shall be eligible for appointment without regard to sex. Objected to, and it went over.

Mr. Paine offered a new rule, in order to facilitate action on bills referred to committees. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Hooper (Utah) introduced a bill to incorporate the Bear River and Cache Valley Canal Company, etc. Referred.

Mr. Calkin (N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for correspondence between the Treasury Department and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York city in regard to the sale of a part of the Battery to the Government for the erection of customs storehouses thereon. Adopted.

Mr. Joseph H. Lewis, Representative elect from the Third District of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Golladay, appeared and took the oath of office.

The House then took up the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage.

Mr. Farnsworth intimated that the opponents of the bill would not interfere in delaying motions if they were allowed one hour more for debate, and if amendments could be offered and voted on. Otherwise, he for one was disposed to fight the bill, as it was a big job.

Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, having charge of the bill, declined the proposed compromise, remarking that the grant was an old one, and that the Senate thought it not fair to impose new conditions, and that the Committee on Public Lands concurred in that view. If the minority choose to block the wheels of government up it must take the responsibility of its own action.

Mr. Hanly, a member of the Committee on Public Lands, denied that a majority of that committee had ever given its assent to that view.

The conditions submitted by Mr. Farnsworth having been thus rejected, the prohibitory programme was inaugurated by Mr. Farnsworth on a motion for a call of the House, followed by motions to adjourn until Thursday, and to excuse members from voting, on all of which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Fitch asked the Speaker whether, the main question having been ordered, it was in the power of the House, except by unanimous consent, to permit amendments to be offered.

The Speaker replied that it was not.

A member—But it will be next Monday.

The Speaker, in reply to a point of order made by Mr. Maynard, stated that it was quite within the power of the minority by allowing dilatory motions and calling the yeas and nays upon them to prevent action on the pending measure before Monday, when a motion to suspend the rules would be in order.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—The steamers Moravian, City of Brooklyn, and St. Lawrence have arrived.

The Paris Barricades.

PARIS, May 10—2 A. M.—The barricades in the Rue du Temple were quickly carried by the troops and there has been no further attempt to erect them. At this hour the city is tranquil as usual.

FOURTH EDITION

The McFarland Murder Trial.

The Southern Methodist Conference

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Troubles in Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

American Securities Abroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Mr. Roesing, the North German Consul General here, authorizes the positive denial of the statement in the London *Times* that the warning to German capitalists against American bonds came from the North German Consul at New York. He has written nothing upon the subject.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The court convened at 11 o'clock, and the District Attorney commenced his closing speech. Commenting first on the extraordinary length of time taken by the trial, he declared it the duty of the jury and himself to devote even three times as much time, if necessary, to give the prisoner a fair trial. Passing on to the case, he said no man had the right to take the law into his hands. Perhaps Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were innocent. Richardson was a brave man, who had devoted himself to the service of his country during the late war. Was he likely a man to dishonorably seduce a man's wife? Moreover, it was unlikely that Richardson would marry his mistress; men never do except under compulsion. McFarland had given up his wife for two years; a divorce was had; and on his death-bed Richardson married Mrs. McFarland as a pure woman.

The defense acknowledge the commission of the deed, but say it was the deed of an insane man. In the same breath they say he was justified in slaying an adulterer. This is not logical. The jury must decide whether the prisoner was insane. Any man could tell for himself whether the man was mad. What is the case of the defense? That the prisoner became insane after receiving the intercepted letter which he afterwards offered to sell for $100, yet during this time he held a responsible position and showed perception and judgment. He contended that the Cole and Sickles cases were not at all parallel, and showed where they differed. Still he believed both of these men guilty and should have been punished. The jurors must obey their oaths. Mercy was not theirs, that the Governor would look to.

McFarland and Richardson dined together at No. 72 Amity street, where they were intimate. McFarland at that time is proved by Sinclair to have been guilty of brutal intoxication, and the wife's heart was broken by this conduct. For a long time she kept this state of things secret, but at last she could not longer bear it. She left him, and a council of mutual friends was agreed upon. A pure woman loves and keeps her children. A worthless woman leaves them to her husband when she elopes with her paramour.

McFarland left his wife and said to Sinclair and Jordan that he never expected to live with her again.

After reviewing the testimony to establish insanity, counsel alluded to the movements of the prisoner on the day of the shooting, which, he said, showed perfect deliberation arising from an intimate knowledge of Richardson's habits. He lay in wait for ten minutes for Richardson.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 800 bales middling upland at 23¼c. State and Western Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, $4·95@5·85; Ohio, $5·20@6·30; Western, $4·95@6·50; Southern firmer. Wheat advanced 1@2c. Corn 1c. higher; new mixed Western, $1·15@1·16. Oats firm. Beef steady; new plain mess, $11@15. Pork quiet; mess. $29·25@29·50. Lard dull; steam, 16¼@16½c.; kettle, 16½@17c. Whisky quiet at $1·07@1·07¼.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived, steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool.

The Lime Rock Bank Robbers.

BELFAST, May 10.—Litchfield, Haight, Daniels, and Moore, the men charged with the Lime Rock Bank robbery, were brought to this city to-day under a strong guard, and were lodged in jail. A large crowd escorted them from the steamboat wharf. They are imprisoned here because there is not a jail in Knox county where the offense was committed.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italian Insurrection.

FLORENCE, May 10.—The insurrection which lately broke out at "Feladelfia," in the southern part of Italy, is confined to that immediate locality, and is by no means formidable. The latest news announces the suppression of the insurgents without difficulty.

Discontent in India.

LONDON, May 10.—There is growing discontent at the income tax in Bombay, and several indignation meetings have been held.

Condition of Paris.

PARIS, May 10, 1 P. M.—Several riots occurred late last night, but they were not serious. Three or four barricades were erected at Belleville, but they were feebly defended and the troops carried them easily without firing a shot. There was great excitement through the night and up to the present time, but owing to the large display of troops the crowds are more noisy than dangerous.

Abel Francois Vellerman, perpetual secretary of the French Academy, died to-day.

The returns from the army vote are all in and show the following result:—Yes, 227,336; No, 29,364. The result throughout the nation cannot yet be given exactly.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Conference.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—The Methodist General Conference met this morning, and was called to order by Bishop Daggett. Under the call of standing committees, Dr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Revivals, recommended adhesion to the present system of discipline.

The committee in the interests of the colored people recommended the adoption of the action of the last conference of a separate church organization, as provided in the Discipline, which under the rule goes over, but will undoubtedly pass.

Under the call of conferences a large number of resolutions and petitions were received and referred, including one from Mobile, urging the re-enactment of the original prohibition in code 58, prohibiting such amusements as theatres, circuses, dancing, etc., and from St. Louis, asking the formation of a new conference in Kansas.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senate Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following nominations were sent in to-day:—George A. Batchelder, to be Secretary of Dakotah Territory; Lewis C. Rockwell, to be United States Attorney for Colorado; and William H. West, of Ohio, to be Consul at Rio Janeiro.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	42½
Con. Stock	99½	Toledo & Wabash R.	58
do. scrip	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R. com	66¼
N. Y. & Erie Rail	23½	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	81½
Ph. and Rea. R.	102½	Adams Express	66¼
Mich. South. & NI. R.	90½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	16½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106½	United States	48½
Chi. and N. W. com	82	Tennessee 6s, new	55½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91	Gold	114⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	124	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94		

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat, mansion, stable, and coach-house, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," at the Jenkintown Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, residence of W. C. Kent, Esq. On Saturday, May 21, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that elegant country seat, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," situate at the Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 minutes by rail from the depot.

The improvements are an elegant three-story stone mansion, handsomely papered and painted throughout; has large hall, parlor, dining-room, library, 2 kitchens, with large store-room attached, and 2 china-closets on the first floor, with hot and cold water; 5 chambers and store-room, bath and water-closets on the second floor; 4 chambers and 2 large closets on the third floor; gas-pipes, furnace, 2 cooking ranges, bell calls, large water-tank, large porch; two-story frame laundry, with tubs, hot and cold water, range, 2 chambers over laundry, root cellar, etc.; stone stable and coach-house, coachman's room, harness-room, cow-house, green-house, ice-house (filled), with provision vault, smoke-house, chicken-house and outbuildings; large vegetable garden (planted), young orchard of choice fruit trees, in full bearing, small fruits, abundance of old shade trees, evergreens, etc.; large and handsome lawn, underground drainage; inclosed in front on Greenwood avenue by a substantial stone wall and a spruce hedge, and on the southwest by a high board fence and a locust hedge. The Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is at the foot of the lawn, about 300 yards from the front door, and shut out by a beautiful woods. Half a mile from Jenkintown, where there are churches, schools, stores, etc. Situation high, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around. See photograph at the auction rooms. Terms—$20,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, COWS, FARMING UTENSILS, ETC.

The entire Household Furniture, Horses, Cows, Farming Utensils, etc., may be had by the purchaser of the place at a valuation.

May be examined during the week from Wednesday until Saturday, inclusive.

Trains leave depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad for Jenkintown at 7·30, 8·45 and 10·45 A. M., 1·15, 2·45, 4·15, 5·20, 6·20, 8, and 11·30 P. M. Returning leave Jenkintown for Philadelphia at 6·58, 8·01, 8·54, 10·02 A. M., 2·36, 3·56, 6·14, 6·34 and 8·49 P. M.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7,14,21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Very desirable Residence, Stable, and Carriage-house, 3 acres, Main street, Woodbury, New Jersey, opposite the Methodist Church. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable country place, containing about 3 acres of ground, situate on Main street, opposite the Methodist Church, Woodbury, New Jersey. The improvements are a well-built and handsomely-finished new frame house, gas-house, wood-house, barn, carriage, cow, and chicken-houses, and other out-buildings, in complete order. The house was built eight years ago, with the best materials and in the best manner, for the present owner, under the superintendence of a Philadelphia architect; has handsome gas-fixtures and cornices throughout; verandah, with iron pilasters, on the front and south sides of the house; the first floor has a large hall, parlor, with French-plate windows opening to the floor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and cistern; the second floor has 5 good chambers, well ventilated, china closet and bath-room, and in the attic 2 large chambers; good closets in every room; also a dry cellar, laid with hydraulic cement. There is a range in the kitchen; upper rooms are heated from the dining-room and parlor; the side yard and lawn has iron fence; ground laid out with evergreens, shrubbery; grape arbor; well shaded and stocked with choice bearing fruits of all kinds. On the highest elevated ground at Woodbury; all the walks are paved with brick, and there is plenty of good water at the house and barn. Terms, $3000 may remain on mortgage. To examine, take the boat at upper side of Market street for Woodbury or West Jersey cars. Immediate possession. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mr. J. V. Cheesman.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Modern three-story brick Residence, No. 822 North Eleventh street, above Brown street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with double three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, north of Brown street, No. 822; containing in front on Eleventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 91 feet 5½ inches, then widening to 27 feet, and extending still further in depth about 40 feet. Terms cash.

No. 2. 2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 819 and 821 Inquirer street, in the rear of the above. All those 2 three-story brick dwellings and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 819 and 821 Inquirer street; each 13½ feet front, and in depth 47 feet 9 inches.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 7 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers—Very desirable Three-story Brick Residence, No. 239 S. Thirteenth street, below Locust street. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, south of Locust street, No. 239; containing in front on Thirteenth street 17 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth 123 feet to a 5 feet wide alley. It has the modern conveniences—gas, bath, furnace, range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. May be examined on application to the Auctioneers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 7 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ACcount—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Valuable Building Lot, Cherry street, near Twenty-first street, Tenth ward. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Cherry street, at the distance of 89 feet 6 inches east of Twenty-first street, in the Tenth ward; containing in front on Cherry street 16 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet to a 3-feet wide alley leading into Clayton street, with the privilege of said alley. Subject to a mortgage of $1100.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 7 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPORY SALE.—Estate of Charles F. Lex, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, northeast corner of Twenty-second and Wright streets, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Wright streets, Twentieth ward; the lot containing in front on Wright street 15 feet, and extending in depth along Twenty-second street 40 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Terms—$750 may remain. Lease expires July 1, 1870. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver an Stationer.

REFRIGERATORS.

SECOND SEASON!

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!! TRIUMPH!!!

THE DAVIS

REFRIGERATOR,

Still Excelsior! Its Merits Wonderful! Its construction unlike any other! Competition distanced!! Comparison invited!!! The success of "The Davis" Refrigerator last season was unparalleled. For the year 1870 we have the finest article of the kind ever offered. Our manufactory is the largest of the kind in the city, being used exclusively for building our Refrigerator. Thousands of "The Davis" Refrigerators have been sold throughout the United States, giving universal satisfaction. By its peculiar construction and scientific principle, the moisture is frozen, thereby causing the air to be very cold, perfectly dry, and ever pure. This season we are lining them with the new patent hard medallion metal, surpassing in beauty and adaptability any material we have heretofore used for that purpose. It is void of all offensive smells, free from any liability to rust, can be polished like silver, and always retains its bright and beautiful appearance. The cold, dry air maintained in "The Davis Refrigerator," with the astonishing small quantity of ice used, stamps it CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

SOLE DEPOT,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Central House-furnishing Store,

915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors.

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